

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 233.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1812.

[4 of Vol. 34.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR intelligent correspondent Common Sense, in a late Monthly Magazine, in bold, though manly, language, has called the attention of government to the great loss of our brave and valuable seamen through wrecks. On reading the article I immediately perceived that your correspondent was unacquainted with the following fact:—

That there is an invention in existence that has received the unanimous acknowledgment of a select committee of the House of Commons, of its power to preserve the individual when in deep water, consisting of the following members:—Right Hon. Mr. Yorke, first Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Mr. Rose, Hon. Capt. Paget, R. N. Hon. Capt. Bennet, R. N. Admiral Sir C. Pole, Lord Viscount Althorpe, General Tarleton, Sir W. Curtis, Hon. Mr. Lambe, General Ferguson, Lord Ossulston, Admiral Harvey, Mr. Peele, Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Admiral Sir C. Hamilton, and Lord Viscount Castlereagh; Samuel Whitbread, esq. in the chair.—And yet the late and present Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty absolutely refuse to act upon that report, though scarcely a month passes without a dozen or more being unnecessarily consigned to death through that report remaining unacted on.

The following, which are the resolutions of the committee, will remove all doubts that may arise in the minds of the generality of your readers, who must naturally imagine, the Lords of the Admiralty would joyfully and instantly adopt any means likely even to alleviate so destructive an evil as wreck, and the many other disastrous accidents to which our naval force, "Britain's pride," from the nature of the service, are ever liable; and will, I trust, remove all doubts as to the efficacy of the invention to effect their preservation in situations where all that is required, as he observes, is an artificial support until assistance be rendered them, or they reach the nearest shore.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 233.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE on the Petition of W. H. MALLISON.

The Committee to whom the petition of W. H. Mallison was referred, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same, with their observations and opinion thereupon, to the House, and who were empowered to report the minutes of the evidence taken before them; having examined the witnesses produced before them by the petitioner, Mr. Mallison, together with his invention itself, to save persons from drowning, denominated by him the "Seaman's Friend," and having witnessed some actual experiments made in the river Thames, by persons who had on the "Seaman's Friend," both in swimming and rowing; have unanimously agreed upon the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the application of cork, invented by Mr. Mallison, is effectual for the preservation of persons in water; and it appears from the evidence taken, that experiments have been made, as well by persons who could swim as by those who could not, in the open sea and in rough water, and by one person in particular, a good swimmer, in a situation of uncommon peril, all of which have been quite successful.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the application of the invention to the crews of boats going from ships to the shore, or returning in stormy weather, would be exceeding useful; and on all dangerous services of the same nature, especially as the use of the invention cannot materially impede the action of the limbs, either in rowing, walking, or making any necessary exertion on the beach; and the Committee have no doubt that in many dreadful disasters which have happened, such as fire, or foundering of ships at sea, when in company of other vessels, (as in the instance of the Prince George, Admiral Broderick's ship, in the seven years' war, and the Queen Charlotte, not many years since, in the Mediterranean,) if a quantity of the "Seaman's Friends," invented by Mr. Mallison, had been on-board, many valuable lives would have been saved.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the invention of Mr. Mallison is well deserving public attention.

The principal dangers that occasion  
P p the

the loss of our seamen, are wreck, fire, boats upsetting, and what are termed dangerous services, such as cutting out vessels, boarding, and making descents on an enemy's country, &c. I shall proceed to shew, that most in all, and all in many, of these situations may in future be preserved, whenever it is the will of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

To the first, *Wreck*—It is proper to define what shipwreck really is, which for such a length of time has swept numbers of all nations to an untimely grave, and hitherto eluded the hopes of the statesman in every maritime country, in his wish to discover any mode by which even a partial alleviation of this destructive evil might be effected; for which purpose it is necessary to divest it of all ideal terror, and simplify it to what it really is; namely, a vessel driven near the shore, with an intermediate space of deep water between the land and itself. Whoever can pass that intermediate space either by swimming, by ropes, by pieces of wreck, &c. &c. is saved; all others are lost, and die in the attempt of this short passage. Let an individual be rendered, through artificial means, unable to sink, and the very winds and waves that forced the vessel on shore will carry him with safety across that space, and prove the means of preserving nine out of ten at present lost. This is fully exemplified

in the case of the *St. George*, *Hero*, *Defence*, and the *Saldanha* frigate, as well as all wrecks that can be referred to. Eleven men were saved from the *St. George*, ten from the *Defence*, and eight from the *Hero*, and some men reached the shore from the *Saldanha* frigate, but so exhausted as shortly to die. In the *Times* of the 8th of February, it is stated that, on the afternoon of the Christmas day, the last of the eleven men who were saved from the *St. George*, left the ship on a small piece of plank; and, in the Day of the 5th of February, that a child eight years old got on shore safely, fastened to a large piece of timber. How came these to be saved and all the rest to perish? They passed the intermediate space of deep water between the vessel and the shore; the others were all drowned through being incapable of passing it. What would have prevented all the officers and men from being saved had they possessed this invention?—they never could have sunk; they would have had the command of the power, and been now living protectors to their families and their country—3000 men have thus perished and yet no means taken to guard against the recurrence of the evil in future.

The second, *Fire, and Boats upsetting*—The second resolution must render it unnecessary for me to say more than insert the following list of 113 officers and men who have perished through that means.

List of 5 Officers and 108 Men who have perished through boats upsetting, since the Report of the Committee was ordered to be printed on the 5th of June, 1811.

Dates—1811.		Officers.	Men.
June 17th	British Press—Lieutenant Vallack, and boat's crew, carrying dispatches to Sir R. Keats, at Cadiz, from Ayamonte Bay	1	8
October 25th	Times—Lieutenant Smith and 13 men, belonging to the <i>Egmont</i> , 74, upset returning from Deal	1	13
December 12th	Statesman—Seven men belonging to the <i>Scorpion</i> revenue cutter, upset on the look-out after smugglers, boats, oars, &c. came on shore		7
December 28th	Day—A lieutenant and seven men belonging to his Majesty's ship <i>Hawke</i> , upset off Nettley Abbey	1	7
1812.			
January 16th	Courier—The purser and one man, when the boat of his Majesty's ship <i>Cordelia</i> upset, returning from Dover	1	1
February 6th	British Press—The boat of the <i>Tremendous</i> , Capt. Campbell, upset at Plymouth; 4 men drowned; Capt. Campbell was saved by his cockswain supporting him and three others by swimming till assistance came		4
25th	Times—The boat belonging to his Majesty's ship, <i>Lord Cochrane</i> , upset in Plymouth Sound; two men drowned, the others swam till taken up by a pilot boat		2
Carried forward		4	42



Dates.		Officers.	Men.
1812.	Brought forward	4	42
March 26th	Day—Four men belonging to his Majesty's ship Naiad, upset on going from Spithead to Lymington, Capt. Carbut and three others saved by a dredgerman		4
March 28th	Times—A lieutenant and 44 men when the launch of the Reasonable run foul of a gun brig at Sheerness	1	44
April 15th	British Pres —The crew of the boat belonging to his Majesty's ship Minos; an oar, a hat, and boat bottom upwards, found on shore		8
April 21st	Times—Seven men belonging to the Scourge Custom House lugger, sent to look after smugglers; the body of one since found		7
May 10th	Englishman—Three men belonging to the Olympia cutter, upset near Dungeness; a midshipman and one man saved by those who witnessed the accident		3
		5	108

Every one of these unfortunate men would have been saved, had the report been acted on, and his Majesty's ships been furnished with the invention, as certainly as Captain Campbell, of the Tremendous, was, for it would have been impossible for them to have sunk.

Fire likewise is settled by the second resolution.

In regard to the third, *Hazardous service*—the invention is completely sword, bayonet, and pike proof, and does not in the least impede the general actions of a man when equipped with it, either in attack or defence. What I mean to express is, that the sword and bayonet of the enemy, instead of passing through his body, would be stopped, or inflict only a small wound, of perhaps an inch, or an inch and a half, which has been proved before the field-officers at Woolwich. Had Captain Rowley been in possession of some of this simple invention, in his gallant attack off Languilla, on the 10th of May, the following paragraph, inserted in the Gazette of the 20th of July, would never have appeared. "I regret to state that our success has been clouded, and our loss on this occasion much extended, by an unfortunate accident which occurred on landing the party; the America's Yawl being sunk by a chance shot from the only gun that could bear on the boats; and, before assistance could be afforded, I lament to say, ten marines and one of the crew were drowned." Nor had Captain Hoste been deprived of the fruits of his gallant victory, through his boats having been rendered unserviceable; he need only to have said, Let an officer and half a dozen men put on the seaman's friend, fasten their cutlasses to their arms, and go and take possession; they would have effected their

purpose by swimming, equally as well as if they had had a hundred boats.

As for the third resolution, every body laughs at it. How can we believe, they say, that the House of Commons declare your invention well deserving public attention, and capable of this great national service of preserving those seamen until assistance comes, and yet see the men perishing by thousands, without adopting it; knowing at the same time, that, in less than another twelve-month, the same number may perish for the very want of this invention. Some people actually told me, it must be a forgery, and will scarcely believe the original Report of the House of Commons when they see it. But I beg pardon for the appearance of levity on such an occasion; and regret to say, nothing but an enactment of the House of Commons will induce the Lords of the Admiralty to prevent, by the adoption of this invention, the loss of our seamen in future similar situations. I am happy in saying, I possess the most flattering prospects of the subject being brought forward early next sessions; a gentleman endeared to society for his humanity and powerful abilities, having written to me to that effect. But, as reason too imperiously assures us, this unnecessary waste of our bravest men never can be arrested, unless that report be acted on; I am now employed in taking the best legal advice, whether there exists any means of compelling the Lords of the Admiralty to the performance of what I conceive to be, their duty ere the House meets.

I did expect, when the report was ordered to be printed, the Lords of the Admiralty could not have consigned more to death; but, to my application, they returned for answer, "They did not think

it expedient the seamen of the royal navy should be furnished with cork jackets. June 25, 1811; signed, Barrow:"—thus adding insult to injury. This invention was no cork jacket before the committee (we had them of all descriptions); on which committee were three Lords of the Admiralty. They never acceded to those unanimous resolutions, acknowledging the power of the invention to preserve our seamen, as a cork-jacket, nor did they reward me with 100*l.* free of fees, for producing them a cork-jacket; but an invention acknowledged capable of preserving our seamen, combining at once simplicity, cheapness, and durability, in situations where they perish solely for want of this very means to prevent them from sinking; and which it was equally the bounden duty of their lordships to provide for his Majesty's service, as to secure their salaries.

The present Lords of the Admiralty adopt a different mode; wrapping themselves up in their official fortresses, they have refused to take any notice of my memorials; and, on my applying to Lord Melville, as the head of that department of the state, he sends me word "that the board having already decided on the merits of your invention, he must decline all interference in the matter, April 10, 1812." And to my reply, informing his lordship that the decision he alludes to is contrary to facts, truth, and the resolutions of the House of Commons, and humbly requesting of his lordship, for the sake of humanity, the interest of the country, and the future preservation of those brave men, I might be permitted to wait upon him and convince his lordship of the truth of the above; that, on the contrary, all may be saved who perish through boats upsetting when that report is acted on; and a great alleviation of the loss of life take place in the general dangers to which our men are exposed to, through a proper introduction of the invention into the service, and which would not take up a quarter of an hour of his lordship's time; I received no further answer than referring me to the one of the 10th of April. From fear of occupying too much of your Journal, I am obliged to defer the pleasure of submitting my remarks on the various other reflections contained in the very valuable article, and confine myself simply to the proof, that no occasion exists for the death of our seamen through boats upsetting; and that, on the other occasions through which our seamen perish, a great alleviation to this loss may be ef-

fected. Should you consider the subject of sufficient importance, I will forward the proposition to the Lords of the Admiralty for insertion in your next Number, and the country will learn with astonishment, that to provide a Seventy-four with the means of preserving all in future who perish through boats upsetting, will not occasion an annual expense to the country of more than seven pounds; other vessels in proportion; and I hope that other Journals will not disdain to imitate your example, and that more able pens than mine, will advocate a cause so deeply connected with the vital interests of Great Britain.

W. H. MALLISON.

*St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*  
SIR,

I HAVE extracted the following sketch of Dovedale from my travelling notes of this year, nearly in the words put down by me while in the Dale, when surrounded by its beauties. If you think it deserving a place in your Magazine, or that it may contribute to the amusement of your readers, it is at your service.

DOVEDALE is about one mile and a half out of the road from Ashbourn to Buxton, and about five miles from Ashbourn. At some distance you see Thorp Cloud, and the high naked moors which inclose the dale, and which in the cultivated country around them are the promise of something extraordinary. Enter the dale by Thorp Cloud, on the opposite side of the river Dove. A small fall of the river here relieves the weary traveller, stopping to gaze upon the scene before him. Thorp Cloud, a high bare limestone hill, of all colours, with here and there single trees, or groups of two or three, or large patches growing out of the blue shingles, forms on the whole a very pleasing object. Proceed about two hundred yards along the river, which is narrow, the high hills almost meeting, and the glen appearing shut up by the hills, which here turn abruptly to the left, piled one above and behind another.

The river proceeds about one hundred yards in this direction, and then is turned to the right, and winds between hills or rocks, still closer together and more lofty; the one on the left covered with trees of all kinds, and bues hanging from its sides, and singularly remarkable for numerous conical spires of rock, from twenty, thirty, and forty yards high, rising perpendicularly from its sides. Here the footpath ascends, the river having but perpendicularly



just room, on account of a high projecting nose which overhangs it, to push itself between the hills. A little further on the right side, are several masses or walls of rocks, covered with ivy and other climbers, which appear like the ruins of a castle. A little further, on the same side, a fine noble arch appears, almost hanging in the air near the top of the cliff, and is like a grand entrance into the court-yard of some old castle; reach it by a steep ascent; sit down in the court-yard, closed in almost by the cliffs around; hence the view is most singularly pleasing and picturesque; the river and opposite hill appearing a singular vista through the arch—and through a chasm between the right pillar of the archway, and the cliff behind, the river is seen far below to lose itself in an immense and deep fissure, or chasm, between the almost perpendicular cliffs. Their sides being clothed with trees to the summit, make you doubtful whether the view is beautiful or terrifying. Behind, in the hill, are two small caves, the one called Reynard's hall, the other his kitchen. Descend to the river, and enter this fissure, where in most parts is but just room for one person to walk along the stream. At one part, where the hills are distant from each other only about twenty-four feet, at the base of a steep frightful cliff, bare to the top, the path is over stepping stones in the river.

Here, (in the straits, as this part of the dale has been called,) the river, which in its whole course has been clear and rapid, tumbling over two or three small falls, becomes deeper from being contracted between the hills, and dashes rapidly among the stones in its narrow bed. Through "the straits," about two hundred yards, and the entrance to it from this side, is still more remarkable from two upright rocks, or spires, one on each side of the river, which I call the "pillars of Hercules." Here the hills fall back, and allow room for a small piece of soft pasturage, through which the river winds in a reedy bed. In about one hundred yards on the right side of the river, the range of hills turns to the right, and another range of hills takes its place, forming a sort of dell; and the river turns to the left, again having but just room for its waters. The hills here become less interesting, and stripped of their beautiful cloathing. At this place are two other arches in the hill, where it begins to turn off to the right; one of them is very large and handsome, and is a very fine object, entering the dale this way.

Indeed, on account of this archway, which has been called the church, and of some huge projecting upright masses of rock, opposite to it on the other side of the stream, this is properly the entrance into Dovedale on this side; and a most magnificent entrance it is.

The river Dove, however, continues to run for some way in a very narrow dale, between high hills, which is now called by another name; and, after the magnificence of the scenery that we have just witnessed, has very little of interest.

JOHN SCALES.

Stoke Newington, Sept. 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with the greatest interest, in your Magazine for July 1812, the letter addressed to you by Mr. John Farey, sen. This letter deserves much notice, and the details to which it will lead me, may contribute to render your Journal (very useful in many respects) a repository of facts and conclusions concerning every essential part of geology, one of the most important among natural sciences.

Mr. Farey agrees with me, not only on the errors of the system of Common Sense, of which I wrote to you in a letter inserted in your Journal for June last, but of that of Professor Playfair's system, in his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory; and we unite also in the same general sentiment, that errors in geology may lead to fatal consequences, with respect to the faith in Revelation; as has happened to Common Sense. But Mr. Farey mentions some points on which we differ; and, these shall be the subject of a calm examination in this paper, the only way to discover truth.

Mr. Farey says, that he is sorry to observe, that some of his publications, and, in particular, his paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1811, have not attracted my attention; and he conceives, "that, if I would go over the field of his observations, in and near Derbyshire in particular, with the same earnest desire to sift into their truth and correctness, as I have displayed in my geological travels in following Professor Playfair in his ill-judged systematic support of the Huttonian or Plutonic doctrine, I would see reason to abandon several of my favourite geological tenets."

Mr. Farey could not know what was implied, in this respect, in the following passage

passage of the Introduction to my Travels in England, but I shall explain it after having copied that passage, in which I said, "I shall not attempt to relate all my observations in this country, where I have resided since the year 1773. Whenever I have had occasion to travel through any part of it, I have always been attentive to the geological phenomena which presented themselves to my view; but, as my object at first was only to examine whether any of the circumstances of those phenomena were either new to me, or contrary to the ideas which I had formed in other places, I seldom committed my observations to writing, or at most, I took very short notes of them. It was the work of Professor Playfair, which made me sensible in how great a degree precise and numerous details were necessary for the determination of true general phenomena; and, the observations of that gentleman having been confined to this island, I became desirous to study it with more attention, and especially to follow him to some of the places to which he had referred."

This is the reason why Mr. Farey has found that I have manifested an earnest desire to sift into the truth and correctness of Professor Playfair's observations; but he could not know that, among the various parts of England which I had observed with great attention, was his *own field, in and near Derbyshire*. I have luckily found the notes which I made in that journey, containing numerous details, because the country interested me very much. I shall first trace the road which I followed from Birmingham, because I shall have occasion to refer to several places.

This journey was in August 1787. From Birmingham I went to Walsall, Four-Crosses, Newcastle, Etruria, Congleton, to Liverpool. Thence I came to Macclesfield, and entered Derbyshire by Buxton; I came down to Ashford, ascended some way in that valley, and returned to Bakewell and Matlock. I came out of Derbyshire by Derby, and entered Leicestershire, passing by Loughborough and Leicester. Thus, having observed the same field as Mr. Farey, I may say, that I have never seen any description of a mountainous country more accurate than that he has given of this, in the Philosophical Transactions; but it is a very small spot on the surface of the earth, in comparison of the extent of my observations, and also of those of

M. de Saussure, in mountains comparatively to which those of Derbyshire are like mole-hills. Mr. Farey might have seen, in my Elementary Treatise on Geology, many descriptions of parts of the Alps and Mount Jura, as exact as the greatness of the objects could permit, which I have opposed to Professor Playfair, as precisely as those in England; and I hope Mr. Farey will find the same exactness in the descriptions of great chains of mountains in Germany, France, and Switzerland, forming two volumes of my Geological Travels anterior to those in England, of which I had postponed the publication, to answer Mr. Playfair on his own ground. But these travels are now in the press, and will be soon published at Messrs. Rivingtons'. I shall often refer to them, though yet unpublished, because my system had been formed on the facts which will be found in them, and has been only confirmed by my observations in England.

I must add, that Mr. Farey's own description of Derbyshire and the adjacent countries, affords also a complete confirmation of this part of my system, that the derangement observed in our strata, proceeds from ruptures, angular motions, and partial subsidences. Only he calls lifts, the parts now the highest; without, however, assigning the cause which has raised these parts: while I consider the lowest parts as having sunk, and I have assigned the cause of those events. This will be the subject of examination in the sequel.

The organic remains in our strata are a great geological phenomenon, on which consequently Mr. Farey insists much: he opposes its particulars both to Common Sense and to me. I shall successively copy his propositions on this subject, replying to those which relate to my system.

This begins at p. 514, where he says, "1. That each species of these bodies has some particular bed or stratum, of indefinite extension, to which it is peculiar, and of which it forms a character, either alone, or in mixture with other species, not less important, and often more so, than the mineralogical or chemical qualities of such stratum or imbedding substance."

I cannot say any thing particular in that respect concerning Derbyshire, and the adjacent countries, the field of Mr. Farey's observations; as there I fixed my attention only on the dislocations and inclinations of the strata, and the external



external signs of these catastrophes, more numerous than he is aware of. But I have visited a great part of the Continent, always attentive to that great phenomenon, the organic remains; and I have found the very same shells in strata, of a great variety of substances. A proof that these bodies do not point out a particular character of the strata.

"2. That all the species lived and grew in the very spot where they are found," (this is certain, but then follows) "and lived only during the period of the deposition of that stratum in which they are entombed; having had no existence while either the floor or the roof of such stratum was forming." Mr. Farey's observations have been too limited for such a general proposition, and I am going to state the results of mine.

It happens in some spots, that the same species is found only in one stratum, and not in those above and under it; but this does not affect the very existence of the species, as if it had not existed on our globe before the formation of that stratum, and had ceased to exist afterwards; for the same species is found in other places, not only in the same, but various, kinds of strata. Let us confine ourselves to the sea animals, by far the most numerous among the organic fossils, and consider the probable cause of these differences, pointed out by facts. It has happened in some spots, that the motions of the sea have carried away from them the spawn of shell-fish; in others, that the precipitations forming the strata under and above that in which a certain shell is found imbedded, were not favorable to the propagation of the species; as I have explained in my first geological work and others. In general, the spawn of shell-fish is carried along the whole bottom of the sea, but it hatches only in places fit for it. We see that effect on our coasts, for the shells are very different on different parts of the same coasts. I have observed these differences on the coast of England; but the difference is much greater between the coasts of different climates. These facts, I think, are sufficient to prove generally, that particular circumstances are requisite for the life and duration of certain species of sea animals; circumstances changing in the ancient sea, in the process of the successive precipitations, forming different kinds of strata: a consideration which will recur hereafter.

"3. That the whole of this class of

beings is extinct, or never did exist on the present surface of the earth or in its present waters; and that, however nearly the form and habit of some *reliquia* may seem to approach to existing species, a sufficient discrimination has never failed to detect differences essentially specific, if not generic characters, in the former and present individuals."

I may doubt whether Mr. Farey has had the opportunity of studying this subject so extensively as my brother and myself have done. I have entered into many details on this object in my work, *Histoire de la Terre & de l'Homme*; explaining, first, the causes why many species of marine and terrestrial organic bodies were extinct, and others materially changed in their appearance. With respect to facts, our collection of natural history, which has remained at Geneva, consists in particular of a very great number of all species of natural and fossil shells, the latter collected by ourselves.

At the time when we began our observations, about the year 1754, there was among the naturalists, a question very similar to that which is between Mr. Farey and me, with respect to the dissimilarity observed between the *fossil* and *natural* shells: some naturalists concluding, from that circumstance, that the latter were different races of animals, the first being extinct. But our collection afforded the proof that this was too hasty a conclusion. We conceived the causes why certain species were extinct; and, that this was absolutely the case with some, our collection furnished the proof; as it likewise did of many essential changes; but we undertook to make it evident to the sight, that it did not extend to all. For this purpose, having numbers of duplicates, we made a particular arrangement as follows. We had many small cases, in each of which we had placed, a natural shell, and the fossil correspondent to it. That collection, which still exists in our cabinet, is very numerous; and, when we have had the opportunity to show it, and my brother and nephew after I have left Geneva, to those who doubted, and consequently examined it with a scrutinizing eye, they have never been able to detect any difference between the natural and the fossil; some of the latter even retain their colour.

"4. That all this class was subaqueous, or lived in, or at the bottom of, a deep and general ocean, of which particular

ticular mention is made by Moses, *before any dry land appeared.*" This, I may be permitted to say, and I shall show hereafter, is an assumption, of which he gives no proof, either from natural history, or from the words of Genesis; but he places here a note, which, after having copied it, I shall examine. "Who shall presume to say, that the same creative power which, at the finish of His work of creation, in a comparatively *short period*, brought into existence, or created, all the species of organic beings, who, by their innate power, have propagated, through their generations, to the present day, upon the surface of our planet, in the air and in the waters, did not create each of these prior and successive subaqueous races of organic beings, whose remains are imbedded within it; and also successively create, or give, the present form, by modes of combination now unknown, to the fluid and to the *solid and inorganic matter* of each *stratum*, during the periods marked by these organic existences, or between them, where strata occur, holding no *reliquia*, which are numerous, and, of most kinds of substances, crystalized masses in particular? Are any parts of these suggestions more unphilosophical than that He created separate masses or mountains of quartz, and other substances now found in *grains* in the strata: which masses, by unknown causes, are pretended to have been broken down into such small and uniform grains; and certain masses of other substances, which, by means alike inexplicable, have been ground into powder or paste, for cementing the grains, or forming homogeneous minerals?"

I have copied so far this note, in order to show, that it is not to me that Mr. Farey opposes the preceding ideas; it is to the Huttonian system. As for me, I shall first say in general, that I shall never presume to maintain any thing contrary to the foundation of our faith, with respect to the creation, which is the book of Genesis. But that book does not imply, as he thinks, that the creation was a short period; which idea has occasioned his embarrassment in determining the time during which it was possible that organic remains should be imbedded in some of our strata. If he had given a sufficient attention to all the parts of my answer to Common Sense, he would have seen the proofs, that it is only by a misconception of the sense of the word *day* in that chapter, that the *six days*,

with the *seventh* following, have been supposed to constitute one of our present weeks. I have given demonstrative proofs, that in this first chapter, the word *day* implies only a *period* of undetermined length; and that therefore, "the earth may have existed a great many ages before God created man."

On this subject I referred also to my letters to Professor Blumenbach, in the British Critic; in which I have detailed the operations that took place in each of these periods; following in that respect the successive effects of known causes. These I have distinguished by their characters, the strata formed before the existence of any organic being; or, at least, containing none of their remains. These strata are probably those which Mr. Farey calls *chrystalised*, such as granite, porphyry, micaceous schisti, and other contemporaries. There I have fixed the period in which organic beings began to exist, indicated by their remains imbedded in strata, very different from those which had preceded; and I have explained the cause of some species of organic bodies being extinct, and many having changed their appearance. Thus there is no need of a continued creation: each species first created continued to propagate, till some became extinct; and many were altered in their appearance, by the changes in the medium in which they lived, either water or air; changes of which I have assigned the cause.

I now return to the text of Mr. Farey's paper, and first to page 515, where he says, "If this view of the subject be correct, the alternation of land and sea, or of fresh water and marine animals and vegetables in the earth, has no foundation; and the very ground-work of your correspondent's new theory" (meaning Common Sense) "is overturned; and the existence of tropical animals and plants in high latitudes is also alike unfounded."

I certainly shall not defend the theory of Common Sense; but, with respect to the alternate fresh water and marine remains, and those of tropical animals in high latitudes, it is for want of observations in various parts of the Continent, and even of England, that Mr. Farey can doubt these facts. With respect to the remains of tropical animals in high latitudes, besides many examples which I have seen on the Continent of these remains, intermixed with marine bodies, I have seen, myself, dug up in England, at Brentford, near the Thames, many bones



bones and tusks of elephants and hippopotami, in loamy strata mixed with flinty gravel: I have explained the cause of this phenomenon.

In general, the case of these remains of organic bodies of the animal kind, is the same as that of the remains of vegetables, which form our coal-beds, both having existed on islands in the ancient sea, while the temperature of the earth was more equal at every latitude; a change which I have also explained. These islands sunk under the level of the sea, and were covered with new strata. The same proof is found in coal-beds; for I have seen, in many parts of England and of the Continent, that coal seams lay on strata, either of lime-stone or other kinds of stones, containing marine bodies, as the upper strata contain vegetables. Of this I have described instances on the Continent, in my travels, which soon will be published, proving, that the different coal-beds, lying on one another, with intermediate strata, proceed from successive subsidences of such islands, in the intervals of which subsidences of peat mosses, the sea covered them with new strata, as is attested by the marine bodies. But of this more hereafter, because Mr. Farey has a different opinion on the origin of coal-beds.

I. A. DE LUC.

Windsor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**D**URING a short residence in the Peninsula a few years ago, I imbibed a taste for Spanish and Portuguese literature, and have since that period occupied my leisure hours in prosecuting my favourite pursuit. While I was thus desirous of amusing myself, I was not altogether regardless of the public, and therefore took notes of such particulars as I not only wished to impress upon my memory, but which, from their novelty, might conduce to the instruction or entertainment of the English reader, and which I purpose, should it meet with your approbation, to occasionally communicate through the medium of your Magazine. As my studies have been hitherto principally directed to Portugal, I shall commence with such notes as I am possessed of relative to the poets who have by their productions contributed to its honour, under the title of Memoranda Lusitanica.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

August 24, 1812.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 232.

# MEMORANDA LUSITANICA.

Francisco Rodrigues Lobo.

THE Portuguese biographers have furnished us with very few particulars relating to the life of Lobo: all the information to be obtained from them merely records that he was born in Leiria, and was educated for the profession of the law; and that he flourished at the commencement of the 17th century, and was drowned in the Tagus, as he was passing that river in his way from Santarem to Lisbon.

Although Joaquim de Foyos, in his Dissertation on Portuguese pastoral Poetry, in the Memoirs published by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon in 1792\*, classes Lobo with the old and sterling writers of the golden age of Portuguese literature, and great praise is bestowed upon his productions by several authors of known and acknowledged abilities, it is to be feared that a perusal of his works will not justify his possession of such an exalted situation. They consist of five volumes, as they have been lately reprinted, one of which is occupied by a worthless poem, intituled, *O grande Condestabre*, of which the famous Nemez Pereira is the hero; another contains some dialogues, intituled, *Corte na Aldea*, possessing a superiority over his other productions; and in the remainder are printed three connected pastorals, intolerably dull, and interspersed with pieces of poetry as dull as the narrative which they interrupt. The genius of poetry, however, once smiled upon his endeavours, and in a happy moment of inspiration he composed the following justly celebrated sonnet. In this beautiful composition he has left us an honourable monument of his name; it possesses great sweetness of expression, and is esteemed the master-piece of his poetic talents.

## SONETO.

Formoso Tejo meu, quão diferente

Te vejo, e vi; me vês agora, e viste,

Turvo te vejo a ti, tu a mim triste,

Claro te vi eu já, tu a mim contente.

A ti foi-te trocando a grossa enchente,

A quem teu largo campo não resiste,

A mim trocou-me a vista, em que consiste

O meu viver contente, ou descontente.

\* Tomo i. pp. 6 & 7.

+ Faria na Intro. as Eclog. di Camoens, n. 6, c. 7.—Lope no Laurel de Apollo, p. 26.—Gracian no Critic—Cervantes na Vida de Don Quixote—Castro na Mappa de Portugal. Tom. ii. p. 311.

Ja que somos no mal participantes  
 Sejamolo no bem: oh quem me déra  
 Que fossemos em tudo semelhantes!  
 Mas lá virá, a fresca primavera,  
 Tu tornarás a ser quem eras de antes,  
 Eu não sei se serei quem de antes era.

## SONNET.

My Tejo sweet! How different to our view  
 Our past and present states do now appear,  
 Muddy the stream which I have seen so  
 clear,

And sad the breast which you contented  
 knew.

Thy banks overflow'd—through vast resistless  
 plains

Thy waves have stray'd, by fitful tempests  
 driv'n,

And lost to me the object which had giv'n  
 A life of pleasures, or a life of pains.

As thus our sorrows this resemblance bear,

May we of joy an equal cup partake—

But ah, alas! what sav'ring power can make

Our fates alike—for spring, with soothing air,  
 Shall bid thy waves be still—thy calm re-  
 turn—

Whilst hid my lot if I shall cease to mourn.

As it is the only specimen of this species of composition found in his works, a suspicion arose as to the probability of its being the production of another author, and Fernando Alvares do Oriente was the poet who was honoured with the fame of being the composer. This suspicion is now totally vanished, and Lobo is allowed the quiet reputation of having produced a sonnet equal in beauty to the best in the language.

This sonnet is published in the first volume of "A Fenix Renascida," a collection of Portuguese poetry; and following it are three *Glosas*, or poems, to which it stands as the text, by Doctor Antonio Barboza Bacelar, a native of Lisbon, who flourished about the middle of the 17th century, and was a Desembargador, or judge, as appears by a Decima addressed to him by that title, by Jeronimo Bahia, a Benedictine monk, commencing,

Vossa mais que humana voz  
 Divino Bacelar! he tal, &c.\*

In addition to those studies which his professional education required, he cultivated lyric poetry with considerable success. His sonnets were harmonious and elegant; his style dignified and abounding in those delicate touches of nature which secure admiration and respect†.

\* A Fenix Renascida. Tom. ii. p. 360.

† Fran. Xavier de Oliveir nas Memorias Hist. Tom. i. p. 350.—Castro na Mappa de Portugal. Tom. ii. p. 304.

In "A Fenix Renascida" are numerous specimens of the poetry of this author. His principal work, the Recovery of Recife, an harbour belonging to the captainship of Pernambuco, in the Brazil, is now become of great rarity.

## ANONYMOUS SONNET.

The following sonnet is also contained in "A Fenix Renascida:"

## SONETO.

Que alegre pendurado de hum raminho,  
 Cantando em alta voz estás contente,  
 Sem temeres o mal, estando ausente,  
 Que te espera, ó incauto passarinho!

Acorda pois depressa, que adivinho,  
 Se tardares hum pouco, descontente  
 Inda mal chorarás eternamente  
 O roubo de teus filhos, e o teu ninho.

Faze já de meus males claro espelho,  
 Pois, per viver ausente, e confiado,  
 Perdi tudo o que tinha merecido.

Mas ah, que tarde tomas meu conselho!  
 Na perda ficarás desenganado,  
 Já que cantas ausente, e divertido.

## SONNET.

O thoughtless bird! that thus with carol  
 sweet,

From airy bough pour'st forth thy joyous  
 tale,

Regardless of the ills that may assail,  
 When thou art absent from thy lone retreat.

Fly, quickly haste—For I, alas! protest,  
 If yet thou tarriest here, that, sunk in woe,  
 Thy tears eternally are doom'd to flow,  
 And wail thy young ones stol'n, and spoil'd  
 thy nest.

Ah! let my griefs thy slumb'ring feelings  
 wake,

For I, while absent, trusting all to fate,  
 Lost the rewards of a long life of pain.—

Why dost thou now delay?—My counsel  
 take,

Or, by thy loss convinc'd, thou'lt mourn too  
 late,

Tho' happy now thou pour'st thy lively  
 strain!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

## SIR,

IF I understand your philosophical correspondent, on the nature of cold, rightly, he intends, by stating cold as a self-existent effluvium, to denominate it, not as a mere subtraction of heat, a disengagement of caloric, a quality of matter, but a substance different from all other, and as such demanding a name in philosophical language, which is given it by Frigoric. The arguments he adduces in favour of his hypothesis, I certainly consider insufficient to support it; but, before I state the grounds on which I dissent



dissent from him, it may not be unnecessary to premise, that I consider the materiality of caloric as far from being proved. The illustrious names that support that theory, are far from being without opponents of celebrity.

The phenomena of water dilating when it sinks in temperature below a certain point, and some corresponding circumstances observable in the crystallization of salts, and the cooling after fusion of some of the metals—I have, Sir, considered these as strong arguments against the opinion, that caloric, by its interposition between the particles of matter, is the cause of the increase of volume that most generally accompanies a rise of temperature. When, however, we see the same effect as in the instances above mentioned, produced by a cause diametrically opposite, the theory falls to the ground; surely it is not easy to prove that water at 32° and 58° both dilated by having received caloric.

Thus far, I believe, does my opinion coincide with that of your correspondent; but I consider that his attempt to prove the increased volume at 32°, and so continued down the thermetrical scale, is produced by the absorption of frigoric, as wanting far more of evidence than I observe he adduces to its support. If we allow that water has decreased in temperature, and dilated by the presence of frigoric, why should frigoric, which must be equally present when mercury or alcohol lose caloric, cause no dilatation in them, but produce a contrary effect, viz. contraction. I confess, I consider this objection as not easily answered; but my assent to the theory would not completely follow, were that done; I should perhaps ground my objections nearly as follow:

In the change that takes place in bodies when they alter from a state of solidity to that of fluidity, or further to vapour, a large portion of caloric is absorbed and becomes *latent*. Thus to be rendered fluid, from a solid state, water receives 140, bees-wax 175, or spermaceti 145, none of which is discoverable either in the temperature or increased bulk of the new compound. I understand solidity to arise from the attraction that is exerted between the original particles of matter, which attraction is become weakened in the fluid state, and in the gaseous is counteracted by repulsion; and that any extension, or contraction of substance, is resolvable to these laws, which renders the mechanical idea of the interposition of caloric, frigoric, or any other matter, unnecessary.

We observe the same particles of matter capable, as in water, of being in a state of fixity, as in lime; of crystallization, as in ice; of liquidity, as in its natural and most usual state; of vapour and of gas, as when resolved into its constituent parts, oxygen and hydrogen; from which it may be inferred, with all the certainty so abstruse a point can be supposed to have, that the particles of which materiality consists, are capable of taking an infinite variety of forms, so numerous as to give reason to believe in identity of its original nature.

We are not to conclude that we are acquainted with all the agents that exert themselves in producing the innumerable appearances and qualities that appear in nature; several of those known to be among the most productive of consequences are but of comparatively recent discovery, such as magnetism, electricity, or, its more intense application, galvanism. From these discoveries it may be inferred, others may be added to the stock of human knowledge, and perhaps many are fated to be for ever hidden from human sagacity.

It has been made apparent by the late discoveries of our illustrious countryman, Professor Davy, that chemical affinities are entirely dependent on electricity. That bodies to decompose each other must be in separate states, which being artificially altered, the most powerful attractions are overcome, and *vice versa*. It is a known fact, that when fluids are produced from solids, a change takes place in their conducting powers: for instance, ice, which is a bad conductor, by being changed to water becomes a good one; and similar effects take place by the same changes in sulphur and resin. This seems by no means unfavourable to the idea, that electricity, or some agent equally invisible, may dispose the particles of matter to a different power of attraction, and produce a change of volume, not unlikely that of water, which is the subject under our more immediate consideration.

These considerations are not affected by the theory of matter we adopt; the causes of attraction and repulsion are never likely to be discoverable by human nature; even these are but the effects of the great First Cause, who is discoverable only in the power and wisdom displayed in his works, equally so in the formation of a particle of matter, or the law that directs the course of revolving worlds. It is only for philosophy to trace the workings of nature near their source; and

the nearer we get to the cause, the more difficulty attends the search; but, if we are the more convinced of our own inabilities, the deeper we go, we see the more of reason, to admire and adore that goodness, wisdom, and power, that gave laws to nature.

J. BENNETT.

Greenwich, Sept. 25, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following errata in the Oxford stereotype Bible, 8vo. ought to be made known to the public through your extensively circulated Miscellany.

#### OLD TESTAMENT.

- | Ch. | Book      | Ver. |  |        |
|-----|-----------|------|--|--------|
| 43  | Genesis,  | 30—  | for "yern" read "yearn."   |        |
| 45  | —         | 19—  | for "swagons" read "wag-gons."*  |        |
| —   | —         | 21—  | ditto  | ditto. |
| —   | —         | 27—  | ditto  | ditto. |
| 46  | —         | 5—   | ditto  | ditto. |
| 28  | Exodus,   | 25—  | for "other two end" read "other two ends."                               |        |
| 19  | 1 Kings,  | 12—  | for "still a small voice" read "a still small voice."                    |        |
| 23  | 2 Kings,  | 13—  | for "from Milcom" read "for Milcom."                                     |        |
| 19  | 1 Chron.  | 19—  | for "Haderazer" read "Haderazer."  |        |
| 16  | 2 Chron.  | 1—   | comma omitted after Asa.   |        |
| 6   | Proverbs, | 11—  | for "trawelleth" read "travailleth."                                     |        |
| 20  | —         | 8—   | for "sitteth" read "sitteth."  |        |
| 4   | Eccles.   | 8—   | for "is his eyes" read "is his eye."                                     |        |
| 28  | Isaiah,   | 25—  | for "rie" read "rye."  |        |
| 56  | —         | 12—  | "shall be as this day;" Cambridgestereotype reads, "shall be as to-day." |        |
| 5   | Jeremiah, | 28—  | for "caus" read "cause."   |        |
| 32  | —         | 17—  | for "fo thee" read "for thee."   |        |
| 3   | Daniel,   | 29—  | for "Abedoego" read "Abed-nego."   |        |

#### NEW TESTAMENT.

- |    |            |     |                                     |
|----|------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 10 | Matthew,   | —   | verses figured 25, 26, read 26, 27. |
| 14 | Mark,      | 54— | for "himlf" read "himself."         |
| 18 | Acts,      | —   | in the argument for 2 read 12.      |
| 8  | 2 Corinth. | 13— | for "burnea" read "bur-denied."     |

London,  
Sept. 17, 1812.

D. COPSEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF HISTORY.  
AMONG the greatest of those events commemorated in the Sacred Historic Record, which the Spirit of modern

\* In Ezekiel, 23 chapter, 24 verse, it is written *swagons*.

Scepticism has so daringly aimed, in opposition to the injudicious theory of absolute inspiration, to level with the puerile cosmogonies of the Greeks, or the extravagant legends of the Hindoos, is the general deluge. This memorable catastrophe took place, according to the Hebrew text, 1656 years, and, agreeably to the Samaritan copies, 1307 years, subsequent to the era of the creation. But the Septuagint version declares it to have happened in the 2262d year of the world, a variance in chronology which no sagacity can now hope to reconcile. The obscure notion of a universal deluge appears to have obtained very extensive credit amongst the nations of antiquity; and the Grecian story of Deucalion exhibits a remarkable analogy to that of Noah, the second father of the human race.

Berosus, a Chaldean historian, who flourished about the reign of Alexander the Great, and of whose writings some fragments have been preserved, speaks of a tremendous flood, which happened many centuries before, under the reign of the good Xisuthrus, who, being apprised of this event in a dream, built a prodigious large vessel, in which his friends and family found a secure refuge, and he was afterwards received among the gods.

Sanconiathon, who compiled the history of the Phœnicians at an era perhaps still more remote, deduces the origin of mankind from a primæval pair, citing as his authority the writings of Thout, a personage much more ancient than himself, and styled by him the inventor of letters; but this imperfect narrative, in its present mutilated state, makes no mention of the flood.

Manetho wrote his account of Egyptian antiquities by command of Ptolemy Philadelphus. For the purpose of reflecting the highest honour possible on his country, he enumerates no less than thirty dynasties of gods, besides demigods and heroes, who reigned in Egypt before the flood, or the period assigned for that great event. But the more recent and credible chronology of this writer does not essentially militate against that transmitted to us by the Jewish legislator.

It has been observed by a celebrated modern writer, M. Voltaire, in the Discourse prefixed to his Essay on History, "that many of the ancient oriental historians have spoken of a terrible inundation in the days of Xexoutrou, who reigned over



over Chaldea some thousand years ago. Probably," says he, "the Tigris and Euphrates overflowed their banks more than ordinary; but the Chaldeans could not possibly have known by any other means than revelation that the whole habitable earth was covered with water." The veracity of Moses, however, and other oriental writers, is sufficiently maintained, if the deluge recorded by them extended itself over what was at that period regarded as the whole habitable world.

For many centuries subsequent to the general deluge we have scarcely any guide but the scriptures of the Old Testament to assist us in our historic investigations: and the notices of events contained in them are so concise as to afford very imperfect satisfaction. Nimrod, descended in the third degree from Noah, is represented as famous on the earth, and a mighty hunter. In these early ages the hunting and destruction of wild beasts, and the consequent clearing and cultivation of land, would rank among the chief means of acquiring honour and renown. Babel or Babylon is said to have been founded by him, and was apparently, from its commanding situation on the banks of the Euphrates, intended as the seat of his empire.

Misraim, the son of Ham, is conjectured to have first planted Egypt, there being some fancied analogy between the names of his descendants, Ludim, Amamim, Pathrusim, &c. and Lybia, Ammonia, and Pathros, or Thebais, &c. And Egypt is frequently in Scripture styled the Land of Mizraim.

Canaan, the brother of Mizraim, fixed his residence on the eastern border of the Mediterranean Sea, and gave his name to the country which he thus occupied, till, in his distant posterity, the curse of Noah was in all its bitterness and vengeance fulfilled. Gomer, son of Japhet, is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Gomeri, Cumri, or Cymri, that is, the Celts, that great people who afterwards possessed the larger part of the continent of Europe. But the posterity of Shem are most distinguished in Jewish history. Ashur, the son of Shem, is regarded as the founder of the kingdom or empire of Assyria, and of its celebrated capital Nineveh, of which not a vestige now remains. From Heber, another of his descendants, the Hebrew nation are believed to derive their immediate origin.

The race of mankind becoming very numerous in the plains of Shinaar, sup-

posed to be the country lying between the Tygris and the Euphrates, felt at length the necessity of separation; previously to which, as this venerable memorial of historic antiquity informs us, they resolved to build a tower, which should serve them as a signal or centre of union, and occasionally of assemblage. To this reasonable motive they seem to have added a culpable sentiment of pride. "Let us," said they, "build a city and a tower, whose top may reach to heaven," as if in defiance of the divine power. The idea of such a structure, allowing for the oriental extravagance of the figure, could not have originated but with a people who had made great advances in the arts of life and civilization; yet were their notions respecting the nature of the Deity strangely gross and *anthropomorphitical*. For it is related that "God came down to see the city and tower which the children of men builded." From this mode of expression here and elsewhere used, it is evident that both materiality and locality were ascribed to the Supreme Being, who is also represented as imperfect and limited in respect to his knowledge, and seeking the means of information. In consequence of the miraculous interposition which, according to the tenor of the narrative, ensued, the building was discontinued, and the name Babel, or *confusion*, given to the place.

The race of Heber, though distinguished by peculiar marks of divine favour, had in a long series of years sunk into idolatry from the example of the surrounding tribe-, or communities; and these fathers of the Jewish nation, described as dwelling on the other side the flood, that is, the Euphrates, are expressly accused of serving other gods. At length the renowned patriarch Abraham, whose name is still of the highest celebrity in Arabia, and throughout the East, and whose family seems to have escaped the general contagion, departed with his whole household, conformably to the divine direction, from his native country, and finally settled in the land of Canaan, the ultimate possession of which was destined to him and his children, who were in the course of ages to become a mighty people.

Such are the principal occurrences, and little more can now be known of the history of this long period, extending to 427 years according to the Hebrew account, but to no less than 1078 years, reckoning by the more probable Samaritan

tan chronology. This immense blank resembles, as has been remarked, a vast book with writing only on a few of its pages. The learned Bryant has, in his celebrated and elaborate work, shewn that the sacred history derives, in various respects, considerable support from the poetical, allegorical, and mythological fictions, the scattered assertions and obscure allusions, of the ancient heathen writers; but it is to be regretted that on many occasions his imagination has too obviously predominated over his judgment.

The narrative of events from the grand era of the departure of Abraham from Chaldea, comprehending the occurrences which were peculiar to the family of that famous patriarch, is frequently very minute, curious, and interesting. Few materials, nevertheless, exist from which we can form a tolerable judgment of the general state and condition of mankind during this period. Chaldea was probably at this time the most populous and civilized of all countries, but its religion was evidently corrupt and barbarous. Canaan, the modern Palestine, was divided among a great number of roving hostile tribes, subject to different chieftains, resembling the present Arabian sheikhs or emirs, and engaged incessantly in bloody intestine wars. Egypt is the country of which we have the fullest account in the sacred writings, and upon the various revolutions of this ancient kingdom, some faint gleams of light are also thrown, even at this very remote era, by the precarious and indistinct testimony of profane history. The very first mention of this country in the scriptural records suggests the idea of its being a land of plenty; for, in consequence of a temporary scarcity or famine in Canaan, Abraham went to sojourn in the land of Egypt. The inhabitants we find also trafficked in slaves; for Hagar, the handmaid of Sarah, was evidently a female slave purchased in Egypt. The country, or that part of it where Abraham resided, was under the government of a king known by the appellation or title of Pharaoh. Of the extent of his kingdom, or how many other contemporary monarchs might reign in different or distant districts of the extensive region since called Egypt, it is impossible to know, and useless to conjecture.

We hear no more of Egypt for the space of 200 years, at the end of which period we find the sons of Jacob conspiring to sell Joseph their brother as a slave,

to a caravan of Arabian merchants, travelling from Gilead to Egypt, with a rich cargo of spices, balm, and myrrh. The kingdom at this time seems to have been subject to a great and powerful monarch, living in much magnificence, and surrounded with officers of state and men of science. Occasional mention is made of court festivals, of silken vestures, of silver cups, golden chains, jewels of gold and silver, chariots of state and of war; and the land also appears to have been highly cultivated, producing grain of different sorts in great quantities.

With respect to manners and customs, we are told that the Egyptians held it an abomination to eat bread with the Hebrews, or doubtless any other nation. They were probably already divided into Castes. But, what is still more remarkable, it is given as a reason why the children of Israel were settled with their flocks and herds in the land of Goshen, "that every shepherd is an abomination to the Egyptians." Gen. xvi. 34. This abomination must have originated in some powerful cause, and was perhaps closely connected with some great historical event.

That the order of priests was held in high estimation and reverence is manifest from their having a portion assigned them of Pharaoh during the seven years of famine, as well as from the unalienable nature of their property. It is certain that the pleasing superstition of embalming dead bodies was now commonly practised in Egypt. Jacob was embalmed and kept several months previous to his interment, and Joseph was embalmed and put into a coffin, in order to be removed, at some distant and uncertain period, to the sepulchre of his fathers.

When the oppression of the Israelites commenced, they were employed by Pharaoh in building and, probably, fortifying two cities, called treasure-cities, Pithom and Raamses: and the total omission of all mention of, or allusion to, the pyramids has been urged as a proof or forcible presumption that these enormous edifices were not yet erected. But the city of Memphis, near the site of which the pyramids stand, was at a great distance from the land of Goshen; and that part of Egypt might possibly be under the dominion of another sovereign.

Amid the splendour of the court of Pharaoh, much simplicity, not to say rusticity, of manners, apparently, in some respects prevailed. The king's daughter is represented as coming down to the river side to bathe. Homer, describing the



the manners which prevailed some centuries later, exhibits a similar picture. The beautiful daughter of Alcinoüs, with her attendant damsels, is described as seeking,

"the distant wave,  
Where their fair vests Phœnician virgins  
lave."

On these occasions we must suppose some appropriate spot to be selected, "wrapt in embowering shades," and secure from the foot of intrusion. From numerous passages in the Iliad and Odyssey, we find that the use of strong and intoxicating liquors, "the bowl with Bacchus crowned," was in the age of Homer very general; but, in the far more ancient times, of which we are now treating, we may infer that the fermented juice of the grape, or wine, was not yet known; for the chief butler, in relating his dream to Joseph, describes himself as pressing the clusters of ripe grapes into the cup of Pharaoh, in order to produce a liquor such as the king was no doubt accustomed to drink.

[The remainder of this interesting paper is deferred till our next.]

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Chaldeans and Egyptians who first gave names to the great fixed stars, and divided them into constellations, representing several kinds of animals, take precedence; yet have they, through defect of taste and understanding, disgraced the celestial mansions with the names of reptiles, snakes, fish, dogs, centaurs, horned and winged horses; and, in modern times, triangles, mechanic figures, and such mean substitutes have been added, that are inconvenient and unbecoming the dignity of illuminated Heaven, (except the globe, sextant and telescope,) which should be represented by the most noble and handsome creatures, which I have introduced, consisting, for the most part, of large birds and beasts, which reduce the multiplied constellations, and comprehend many unformed stars, making no material change in the system, as all the stars retain their old names. Each of the figures have their heads to the polar star as their zenith, being antipodes to those south of the equator; I have made as few mutations in my drawings of the globe as consistently could be made, which has been approved by some of the first astronomers and persons of good

taste, as the best representative of the universe that has been ever devised, showing posterity that such handsome creatures existed, superior to the fabulous monsters of the ancients. The subsequent catalogue explains

#### The new Constellations.

Danubius, the river Danube, in place of the Dragon.

Hercules kneeling and holding a golden Apple, in place of Cerberus, his head towards the polar star.

Copernicus at his feet, holding a sextant, his globe beneath, in place of the Serpent-holder.

Newtonus holding his prism, defended by an eagle, in place of Antinous.

Kepler, pointing to the Heavens, in place of the ship Argo.

Hipparchus in place of the Indian divested.

Moses, the Jewish law-giver, near the Altar of Incense, in place of the Fly, Triangle, and Fish.

Condor, the great vulture, in place of Pegasus.

Chrysætos, the golden eagle, in place of the Greyhounds and Berenice's hair.

Hallætus, the osprey, in place of the great Hydra.

Platalea, the spoonbill, in place of the sign Fishes.

Pelicanus in place of the Southern Fish.

Urogallus, the mountain cock, in place of the Fly, two Triangles, and Fish.

Ibis, the red curlew, in place of the Serpent's Head in Serpentarius.

Ciconia, the stork with extended wings, in place of the chemical Furnace and Sculptor's Apparatus.

Butes, the bittern, in place of the Painter's Easel.

Phasianus, the Argus pheasant, in place of the Sword-fish and Hydra.

Corona Ariadne in place of the North Crown.

A Quiver in place of the Horse in Sagittarius.

Castor, the beaver, in place of the Crow and Cup.

Elephantus in place of the footed Whale.

Camelus, the white camel, in place of the Centaur and Wolf.

Cervus, the stag, in place of the Linx.

Alces, the elk, in place of the Lizard.

Equus in place of Monoceros, the horned Horse.

Zebra in place of the Dolphin.

Antelaus major, the antelope, in place of the Great Dog.

Antelaus minor, in place of the Little Dog.

Leopardus, in place of the Flying Fish.

Antarctic Circles.

WILLIAM COLQUITT.

Chester, Sept. 9, 1812.

POPULATION

STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND IN 1811.  
(Continued from page 197.)

GREAT BRITAIN.					
COUNTIES OF	POPULATION.				5. Square Miles.
	1. 1700.	2. 1750.	3. 1801.	4. 1811.	
Bedford - -	48,500	53,900	65,500	72,600	430
Berks - -	74,700	92,700	112,800	122,300	744
Buckingham - -	80,500	90,700	111,000	121,600	748
Cambridge - -	76,000	72,000	92,300	104,500	686
Chester - -	107,000	131,600	198,100	234,600	1,017
Cornwall - -	105,800	135,000	149,500	223,900	1,407
Cumberland - -	62,300	86,900	121,100	138,300	1,497
Derby - -	93,800	109,500	166,500	191,700	1,077
Devon - -	248,200	272,200	354,400	396,100	2,488
Dorset - -	90,000	96,400	119,100	128,900	1,129
Durham - -	95,500	135,000	165,700	183,600	1,040
Essex - -	159,200	167,800	234,000	260,900	1,525
Gloucester - -	158,200	207,800	259,100	295,100	1,121
Hereford - -	60,900	74,100	22,100	97,300	971
Hertford - -	70,500	86,500	100,800	115,400	602
Huntingdon - -	34,700	32,500	38,800	43,700	345
Kent - -	153,800	190,000	317,800	385,600	1,462
Lancaster - -	166,200	297,400	695,100	856,000	1,806
Leicester - -	80,000	95,000	134,400	155,100	816
Lincoln - -	180,000	160,200	215,500	245,900	2,787
Middlesex - -	624,200	641,500	845,400	985,100	297
Monmouth - -	39,700	40,600	47,100	64,200	516
Norfolk - -	210,200	215,100	282,400	301,800	2,013
Northampton - -	119,500	123,300	136,100	146,100	965
Northumberland - -	118,000	141,700	162,300	177,900	1,809
Nottingham - -	65,200	77,600	145,000	168,400	774
Oxford - -	79,000	92,400	113,200	125,200	742
Rutland - -	16,600	13,800	16,900	17,000	200
Salop (Shropshire) - -	101,600	130,300	172,200	200,800	1,403
Somerset - -	195,900	224,500	282,800	313,300	1,549
Southampton (Hampshire) - -	118,700	137,500	226,900	253,300	1,533
Stafford - -	117,200	160,000	247,100	304,000	1,196
Suffolk - -	152,700	156,800	217,400	242,900	1,566
Surrey - -	154,900	207,100	278,000	334,700	811
Sussex - -	91,400	107,400	164,600	196,500	2,461
Warwick - -	96,600	110,000	215,100	236,400	984
Westmoreland - -	28,600	36,300	43,000	47,500	722
Wilts - -	153,900	168,400	191,200	200,300	1,283
Worcester - -	88,200	108,000	143,900	165,900	674
York, East Riding - -	96,200	85,500	144,000	173,000	1,268
— North Riding - -	98,600	117,200	160,500	157,600	2,112
— West Riding - -	236,700	361,500	582,700	675,100	2,633
ENGLAND - -	5,108,500	6,017,700	8,609,000	9,855,400	50,210
WALES - -	366,500	449,300	559,000	632,600	8,125
SCOTLAND - -	5,475,000	6,467,000	9,868,000	10,488,000	58,335
	1,048,000	1,403,000	1,652,000	1,865,000	29,167
GREAT BRITAIN	6,523,000	7,870,000	10,817,000	12,353,000	87,502

Deduced from a comparison of the Parish Registers.



## GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES OF	6. Divisional Meetings, or Petty Sessions.	7. Acting County Magis- trates.	8. Number of Entire Parishes.	9. Annual Proportions.		
				One Baptism to	One Burial to	One Marriage to
				Persons	Persons	Persons
Bedford	5	36	123	32	56	126
Berks	7	84	148	34	53	144
Buckingham	9	86	200	33	49	129
Cambridge	11	43	158	30	44	127
Chester	8	48	87	33	50	131
Cornwall	15	83	212	32	62	141
Cumberland	6	42	103	35	54	138
Derby	6	36	135	33	56	137
Devon	19	119	464	33	52	113
Dorset	8	41	270	35	57	135
Durham	12	54	73	53	50	128
Essex	14	140	404	33	44	128
Gloucester	14	96	335	36	61	120
Hereford	11	61	213	36	58	150
Hertford	12	54	132	34	55	163
Huntingdon	2	21	103	31	48	129
Kent	14	133	403	30	41	118
Lancaster	13	90	68	29	48	108
Leicester	6	38	212	36	57	130
Lincoln	17	53	630	32	51	126
Middlesex	9	220	194	40	36	94
Monmouth	9	29	120	47	64	153
Norfolk	33	130	722	30	50	128
Northampton	7	43	301	35	52	133
Northumberland	8	36	82	37	53	137
Nottingham	6	52	207	32	52	119
Oxford	8	41	214	34	55	138
Rutland	1	11	52	32	53	147
Salop (Shropshire)	13	58	206	36	57	143
Somerset	16	110	274	35	52	129
Southampton (Hampshire)	13	107	308	31	49	106
Stafford	8	60	132	32	52	121
Suffolk	17	104	508	31	53	128
Surrey	10	144	139	36	45	130
Sussex	13	76	312	30	55	129
Warwick	4	40	200	35	42	116
Westmoreland	2	18	32	31	54	135
Wilts	13	73	295	35	54	136
Worcester	9	40	167	32	52	132
York, East Riding	11	33	242	30	47	105
— North Riding	15	53	190	30	51	125
— West Riding	11	59	198	31	51	123
ENGLAND	445	2,895	9,768	33	49	120
WALES	75	398	772	37	60	136
	520	3,293	10,540	34	50	122
Add for parts of Parishes			134	—	—	—
Total Parishes			10,674	—	—	—
SCOTLAND			882	—	—	—
Add for parts of Parishes			39	—	—	—
Total Parishes			921	—	—	—

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NEW ACCOUNT of the MANUSCRIPTS found at HERCULANEUM, by M. MORGENSTERN.

**M.** MORGENSTERN, professor at the University of Dorpat, has addressed to the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen, a Memoir on the Herculaneum Manuscripts, extracted from a learned Account of his Travels in Italy, which he is about to publish. This memoir contains some curious and little known particulars, which will be read with much interest.

"The rolls of papyrus, (says M. Morgenstern,) which were discovered on the 3d of November, 1753, are placed in glass cases, and in the same room in which the process of unrolling them is carried on. Each of the shelves which contain them has a brass number. These half-burned rolls appear like rolls of tobacco. I saw a man at work unfolding them: he was sitting before the ingenious machine invented by Father Antonio Piaggio, of which Winckelmann has given a description; it is also correctly described and represented in Bartel's Travels. On coming near these ancient manuscripts, we almost involuntarily hold the breath, for fear any bits of them should be blown away. I soon perceived how many difficulties and inconveniences attended the process of unrolling them.

"In proportion as the roll is opened, a designer faithfully copies each line: this labour is revised by a learned man, who translates it into Latin on the spot, and whatever passages can be made out, are engraved on copper. When I visited this establishment, they were employed in transcribing some new fragments of Philodemus. The celebrated philologist, CARLO ROSSINI, Bishop of Pozzuola, has undertaken to explain, comment upon, and publish them. The following are the words which they were then endeavouring to decypher.

"Πολύστολος περι αλόης παραφρονήσεως ο  
δαιμόνιος προς τους αλόως καθάραυνομενους  
των εν τρις πολλοις δεξαζομενων.

"The old government did much, but yet too little, respecting the manuscripts of Herculaneum; and M. Heine was right in saying, that it was an unfortunate circumstance that this discovery was not made in the time of Robert of Cosmo or of Lorenzo de Medicis. What rewards would not those illustrious protectors of letters have granted to a Polizzone, a Ficini, or a Lascaris, for such praiseworthy labours; and what

pleasure those learned hellenists would have taken in accomplishing the views of such patrons!

"I was assured that the same saloon contained nearly seventeen hundred manuscripts, of which about three hundred had been unrolled. It is difficult to believe this last assertion, unless we comprise in the number, those, the development of which has been attempted without success. Most of these works are without the authors' names. The only known authors who have hitherto been met with amongst these masses are, Demetrius, Epicurus, Philodemus, and Polystratus, one of the disciples of Epicurus, whom Diogenes Laertius makes the immediate successor of Hermachos, or Hermarchos. He is the same whom Valerius Maximus associates with the Epicurean Hippokleides, and he represents them as two models of friendship, exactly similar in their manners, sentiments, and also remarkable for the same period of birth and death.

"Besides the fourth book of Philodemus on Music, which has appeared, we now see the first two of his work on Rhetoric, bearing this title, Φιλodemus περι ρητορικης A. B., and another by the same author: περι κακιων και των ανειρηνητων αγγελων. I did not hear the name of Kolotes mentioned. But they have mislaid the work known by the name Φανιας, which Piaggio began to unroll in the year 1762, and which, in the opinion of the Abbé Galiani, related to botany. It is probably lost. It would be desirable to know what were the contents of the ten rolls, that were presented to the Prince of Wales?

"The learned world may congratulate itself on the efforts that are made to hasten the results of these labours. I had the advantage of seeing, at the last visit I paid to the establishment, the celebrated director of the library, Juan Andrès, who was born in Valentia, and the Bishop of Pozzuoli, whom I lately mentioned. They informed me that the second volume of the text of the works of Epicurus, which contains his Natural Philosophy, was printed, and was only waiting for the Preface. They expressed their hopes that it would be published before the edition of the Commentaries upon it. M. Juan Andrès also shewed me, at his house, the text of a Latin poem, the only one which has yet been discovered. It is printed on four sheets of large folio, with this inscription: *Geo. Batt. Malesci dis. Bart. oratii inc.*

The



The manuscript is in double columns: the capital letters are very well formed, and not so angular as they generally appear in inscriptions. The words are separated by simple points. This fragment will be an important acquisition for Latin palæography, as the only manuscripts we possess in that language are long posterior to the time of the destruction of Herculaneum. It will be easy, on seeing these manuscripts, to perceive the difference between the ordinary manner of writing, and that which was employed on monumental inscriptions. The impression is exactly similar to the original, and the dottings correctly point out the extent and form of each gap or hiatus. The passages which are left, but which they have not been able to decypher, are underlined. These verses are, unfortunately, so mutilated, that it is hardly possible to understand their meaning. The poem, however, is in hexameter verse, and treats of the Alexandrine war. It evidently contains a description of the death of Cleopatra. On the four sheets which M. André kindly presented to me, there are sixty-one verses, contained in the eight columns, but most of them mutilated. These sheets do not contain the whole of the poem; indeed I was told that a much greater number remained to be printed. In the second verse of the first column, we read the name of CESAR. In the third of the second column, PELVSIA and CÆSAR. The eighth verse of the same column has these words: VINDICAT .... MVLAM. ROMAM. COTE....NDEM. A strange hand, probably that of M. André himself, has written in the margin of my copy, the following passage from the *Æneid*:

*Tecta videns quæ nunc Romana potentia cælo.  
Æquavit.*

"In the different columns, the following words may be read:

Col. iii. 1,  
ALXANDRO v. 3. A.TIACOS (*Actiacos*).

Col. iv. v. 2.  
PRAEBERETQVE.SVAE. SPECTACVLA.  
TRISTIA. MORTIS

QVALIS.AD.INS TANTIS. ACIES. CVN  
ILLA. PA..NTVP

SIGNA. TVBAE. CLASSESQVE. SIMVL  
TERRESIR.... ARMIS

EST. FACIES. EA. VISA. LOCI. CVNI  
SAEVA. COIRENT

INSTRVMENTA. NECIS. ...TO. CON  
GESTA. PARATV

VND. QVE. SIC. ILLVC. ....MP....  
DEFORME. CO..VM

OMNE. VAGABATVR. LETI. GENVS,  
OMNE. TIMORIS

Col. v., v. 2.

..VT. PEN. .... NT. .... IS. CERVICI  
BVS. ASPIDE. MOLLEM

v. 3.

.ABITV..N. SOMNVN. TRAHITVRQVE  
LIBIDINE. MOR...

v. 4.

PEAC.... FLATV. BR.VIS. HVNC. SINE  
MORSIBVS. AN....

v. 7.

IN. IAM. EPTANIMAM. PRESSIS. EF  
FVNDERE. VENIS

v. 8.

... MERSISQVE.. ... O. CLAVSERVNT  
GVTTVRA. FAVCES

v. 9.

..AS. INTP. STRAGES. SOLIO. DESCEN  
DIT. INTER

Col. vii. v. 3.

IIPEC. REGINA. GERIT. PROCVLTIA  
....A. VIDEBAT

v. 4.

ATROPOS. IN. RID. N... ..R. DIVER  
SA....

v. 5.

CONSILIA. INTE. ITV. QVAM. AM....  
AMAN..RENT

v. 6.

TER. FVERAT. REVOCATA.....ES  
CVM. PA....ATVS

v. 7.

ET. PATRIAE. ...OMI. ANTE. SVAE  
CVM. MIL... CAESAR

v. 8.

EEN.. ALIXAN. I. C. ... EN... AD  
M... EN.. VENIS

v. 9.

SIGNAQVE. CONSTITVIT. SIC. OMN...  
RROR. IN. ARTVM

Col. viii.

— VRBEM  
OPSIDIONE. TAMEN. N. C. CORPORA  
MOENIBVS. A.... NT

CASTRAQVE. PRO. MVRIS. ATQVE.  
ARMA. PEDESTRIA. PONVNT

HOS. INTER. COETVS. AL. SQE. AD  
BELLA. PARATVS

VTRAQVE. SOLLENNIS ITERVM. RE.  
VOCaverat. ORBES.

CONSILIIIS. NOX. APTA. DVCVM. LVX  
APTIOR. ARMIS.

"The poem, as I have said, evidently describes the Alexandrine war: these verses relate to the time of the arrival of Augustus in Egypt. Antony kills himself, and Cleopatra, by likewise committing suicide, avoids the disgrace of slavery. Even by consulting Plutarch and Dion, it is scarcely possible to supply the rest of the subject; for they only describe the principal facts. In the first columns, the poet speaks of the arrival of Octavianus and his army. He advances towards Alexandria, while the main body of the army proceeds by the Hippodrome. Antony attacks the cavalry of Octavianus with success, and causes his fleet to advance, On the second charge he

is betrayed, and his fleet is dispersed. This was the signal for his overthrow: and to this event the following verses of the fourth column appear to relate:

Qualis, ad instantis acies cum bella parantur,  
Signa tubae classesque, simul terrestribus  
armis,

Est facies ea visa loci; cum saeva coirent  
Instrumenta necis, multo congesta paratu,  
Vindique; sic illuc deforme coactum  
Omne vagabatur leti genus, omne timoris.

"In his despair, Antony calls for Octavianus, that he may be witness to his deplorable end. (*Ut*)—*præberetque suæ spectacula tristia mortis!*"

"Then follows the description of the dismay and confusion which prevail among the queen's courtiers, several of whom kill themselves in different ways.

- Col. V. v. 2. cervicibus aspide mollem  
v. 3. labitur in somnum, trahiturque  
libidine mortis.  
v. 4. flatu, brevis hunc sine morsibus  
anguis.  
v. 7. animam pressis effundere venis.  
v. 8. I... mersisque... clausurunt  
guttura fauces.  
v. 9. Has inter strages solio descendit...

"After a long hiatus, we find in the seventh column the attempts which Proculeius made, by order of Octavianus, to induce Cleopatra to surrender at discretion.

- Col. vii. v. 3. Res regina gerit: Proculei...  
videbat  
v. 4. Atropos inridens... diversa...  
v. 5. Consilia interitus... amaret.  
v. 6. Ter fuerat revocata... es cum  
pallatus  
v. 7. Et patriæ comitante suæ:  
cum... Caesar  
v. 8. — v. 9. Signaque constituit  
sic... in artum.

Col. viii. — urbem;  
Opsione tamen nec corpora moenibus aptant,  
Castraque pro muris atque arma pedestria  
ponunt.  
Hos inter coetus aliosque ad bella paratus  
Vtraque sollemnis iterum revocaverat orbes  
Consiliis nox apta docum, lux aptior armis.

"Octavianus enters Alexandria, which city cannot be said to have been besieged. Meanwhile night comes on, and the poem does not describe the last moments of Cleopatra."

M. Morgenstern has promised to give some farther illustrations of this poem, in the Travels which he intends to publish. He thinks there may be perceived, in the above extracts, the spirit of the composition: the author evinces the genius of

the rhetorician; and he cannot but be viewed as a contemporary or emulator of Lucan and Petronius.

To this memoir are added, three letters of Lady Jane Grey\*, that have never been published. M. Morgenstern discovered them in the Library of Zurich. They are addressed to the celebrated theological writer, Henry Büllinger, Dean of Zurich, relative to the work which he published, entitled, "*De Perfectione Christianorum, ad Henricum II. Gal. Reg.*" These letters are full of sentiment, and replete with the most fervent piety. Their style is truly classical. The second letter is dated in 1552, consequently in the year which preceded the death of this unfortunate lady.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

IN your entertaining Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters, in your Magazine for September last, you have given an account of the origin of the sign of Old Mother Red Cap at Camden Town. The sign itself must have been much older, as I have in my possession, a small copper coin, found last spring, in digging out old foundations for a new house at Highgate, which, on the head, represents a half length of the old lady in character, holding a mug in her right hand, with her left arm a-kimbo, above I. B. and underneath, His Halfe Penny, and on the reverse

John  
Backster,  
att the mother  
Red Capp,  
in Holloway,  
1867.

It is about the size of a farthing, not quite so thick. WM. HEAP.

Highgate, October 8, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a scarce and curious LETTER of COLUMBUS, lately published by the CHEVALIER MORELLI, of the ROYAL LIBRARY at VENICE.

COLUMBUS addressed this long letter to the king and queen of Spain, on the 7th of July, 1503, at which time he was at Jamaica, where he had arrived on his fourth voyage to the West Indies. It contains an account of the events of his passage. He sailed from Cadiz on the 9th of May, 1502, and, passing the Canaries, arrived at Dominica, at which isle his misfortunes commenced. "When

\* We hope to be enabled, in an early number, to introduce these to our readers.

I reached



I reached this island," says he, "I addressed a packet of letters to your majesty, in which I earnestly requested a ship and some money; one of the vessels I had with me was no longer sea-worthy. Your majesty knows whether or not my letter reached you; in your majesty's answer you forbid me from remaining on shore, or even from debarking." This news, it seems, caused despair amongst the companions of Columbus. "The danger was great, (continues he,) and I still remembered the night when, the ships having been dispersed, we had nothing to expect but death: each man looked his companion in the face and gave himself up as lost! And who is he, not even excepting Job, who would not have died of despair: when under my circumstances I was forbidden to find, for my son, my brother, my friends, and myself, a refuge in that very land, and in those very ports, where, by divine grace, I had arrived, after unparalleled fatigues? (*Sudanda Sanguē.*)"

Columbus continued his route towards Jamaica, where he was surprised by the violent currents, (occasioned by the trade-winds,) and, after eighty-eight days' suffering from storms and tempests, the wind dropped on the 12th of September. But, during these events, Columbus felt as much for the misfortunes of others as for himself, and particularly on account of the terrible experiment made by his son, scarcely thirteen years old, and his own brother, who had unwillingly followed him in his perilous voyages: "For I am so unfortunate, (says Columbus,) that, after twenty years of services and dangers, I have done no good for myself, I have not a single place of shelter in all Castile, nor any other means of procuring food and rest than by living at an inn, and even there I have seldom the means of paying my expenses. I had also another cause for vexation, (says he,) in the case of my son, Don Diego, whom I left in Spain an orphan, without fortune or employment." On this point it appears Columbus relied on the liberality of the king.

He arrived at a country called Cariac, where he learned that there were gold mines in the province of Ciamba: he took with him two of the natives, who conducted him to another country, named Carambara, the inhabitants of which went naked, and wore from the neck a gold mirror, which they would neither sell nor exchange. They told him, in the language of the country, of many

other places, situated on the coast, where there were considerable gold mines: the last of these was Beragna, twenty-five leagues distant; he set off to discover these mines, accompanied by his two guides, who entertained him by talking of the profusion of gold they contained, which was so great, they said, that he ought to be satisfied if he could obtain even a tenth part of it. He verified the truth of their assertions, and returned well satisfied.

He was successively driven into the ports of Bastimentos, Retrete, and Postogrone, where he procured provisions, and afterwards sailed towards Beragna, where he arrived on the day of the Epiphany; he reconnoitered the island, and, after meeting with several adventures, he sailed again, and on the 13th of May he was off the country of Maga, and by the end of June at Jamaica. On this passage also he was assailed by severe storms, and his ships were no longer fit for sea. "I do not, (says he to the king,) here mention an hundredth part of my misfortunes, as my companions can testify; if your majesty would be graciously pleased to send to our aid a ship of 64 tons, laden with 200 quintals of biscuit, and other provisions, this would be sufficient to bring us back to Spain. Jamaica is distant from Spagnola only twenty-eight leagues, but I could not proceed there, even were my ships in good trim, after the orders which your majesty has given me."

Columbus then communicates to the king the observations he made on the riches, population, manners, and customs of the people he had seen, and particularly those of the isle of Beragna; he descants on the utility of this island, and the ease with which it may be taken; "There is, (says he,) more gold to be seen here in two days than can be met with at Spagnola in four years. Gold (continues he) is the most precious of metals; it is gold which fills all treasuries; and he who possesses gold can do what he will in the world! In short, gold serves to send souls into Paradise! The inhabitants of Beragna bury with their dead all the gold they possessed while living, such is their custom. They brought at one time to Solomon as much gold as six hundred and fifty quintals, not including the quantity for the use of the seamen and merchants, and that which it was necessary to send in payment to Arabia, and each of these quintals weighed an hundred and fifty pounds."

Columbus

Columbus proceeds to exhaust all his eloquence: he quotes Josephus, the Book of Kings, and the Paralipomenes, in proof that the *Ophir* of Solomon and the *Aurea* of Josephus, were the same as *Beragna* (*Veragua*), where nothing but gold was to be seen. Columbus, throughout, does not wish to seize upon this treasure by main force, but is only anxious that some means may be found for transporting it to the coffers of the king.

Although entirely occupied with the interests of his sovereign, Columbus is reduced to the necessity of imploring his clemency and justice. "I asked your majesty, (says he,) provided I succeeded in discovering these islands and this continent, to give me the government of them in your majesty's name. My request was granted in the most solemn manner. I took the title of viceroy, admiral, and governor-general; and my limits were fixed at a hundred leagues beyond the Isles of the *Artori*, and that of Cape Verd.—I remained seven years at your majesty's court, and every day this enterprise was spoken of, which, in the general opinion, could be attended with nothing but misfortune. At present, courtiers and flatterers ask, as a favour, permission to set out on voyages of discovery, and, if your majesty were to comply with their solicitations, they would discover nothing.—At the very time when I expected the ship which I entreated of your majesty to convey me home, that I might do homage to your majesty for my success and my riches, I was forcibly seized, and thrown into a ship with my two brothers, plundered, loaded with irons, and subjected to the most infamous treatment; and all this without having been either heard or condemned! And who would believe that a poor foreigner would have been induced to turn traitor here against your majesty, without any motive, or without the encouragement of any other sovereign. I have served your majesty for the space of twenty-eight years, and have gained nothing but infirmities.—I cannot believe that your majesty has sanctioned the oppression which I have experienced. Let then the authors of it be punished, and give me back my property and my honour.—I came here only to serve your majesty;—I intreat your majesty, if it be God's will that I am to quit these parts, to permit me to go to Rome, and to make other pilgrimages. May the Holy Ghost preserve your life and

increase your grandeur. Given in the Indies, at the island of Jamaica, the 7th of July, in the year 1503."

The above is a brief analysis of a letter which contains thirty-two octavo pages, from which the reader may judge of its interest. It was written in Spanish, and, having been translated into Italian, it was printed at Venice by Simon de Lorere, 7th of May, 1505. It is this early translation, with some trifling corrections, that has been republished by the Abbé Morelli, a librarian at Venice. He has added various notes, to explain different passages of the text, which would otherwise have been obscure. The dates in this letter will be useful to the historian in describing the events relative to Columbus, particularly those of his last voyage in 1502 and 1503.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the letter of F. S. S. page 26, of the Number for August 1812, be suffered to pass without a remark, it may be supposed by novices in the apian line, that the whole natural history of bees is a fable,—that Butler, Wildman, Heys, Bonner, Huber, Reaumur, and Swainmerdam, have laboured in vain, or rather that they have deceived the world,—that the two latter writers, whose skill in dissecting insects is, to most, a matter of pleasing astonishment, did not know what those were, which they denominated, parts of generation in the queen and the drone,—that they made a false report when they say they found eggs in the ovarium of the first, and the corresponding parts of generation in the latter, which I need not name;—and that these learned and indefatigable inquirers into Nature's works, who could not perceive both in the common bees, which they examined with great attention, and denominated neuters, were blind and stupid. After sketching out the natural history of bees, and representing a swarm to contain four drones for every one that was ever found in it, he assumes and "considers as erroneous" the whole, "it being, according to him, contrary to Nature's laws; and consequently "impossible for any one species of animated nature to produce a different one; and equally so for 16,000 out of 20,000 bees, contained in a hive, to be of no gender." I shall not criticise upon consequences not contained in the premises, but observe, that imperfect man does not yet seem to have arrived



arrived at a complete knowledge of the laws of Nature in every case,—that there still are mysteries, not yet developed,—and that his two theories, one opposing the other, are only brought forward to oppose what he assumes to be an erroneous natural history, without any proof, and not to inform or satisfy others; they being not satisfactory to himself, or he would have adhered to one only.

In opposition to the confident theories of F. S. S. the above writers prove that the queen is the only female in the hive,—that, on dissection, they have found eggs in her ovarium—that the eggs on some occasions have been dropped upon their hands as she walked,—that they have seen such eggs laid by her in the cells of the combs, and watched their advancements till they filled each its cell, and were then sealed in; and, that the young bee, from the same eggs, burst open the cerement in about twenty-one days, from the time in which the eggs were deposited in the cells. But neither ovarium nor eggs have been observed in the drone, or the common bee, nor, in the latter, any of the parts of generation. And we, who have kept bees for years in discoverers,\* where all the swarm is exposed to view, on one side or the other of a single comb, when scarcely a motion can be hidden, are able to confirm the above facts from our own actual observation.

But now your young correspondent assumes the authority of declaring, that the whole is erroneous, without adducing a single fact or experiment, in proof of his assertion; and, perhaps, without having ever made the apiary the subject of his serious study. On such presumption, we can bestow some degree of pity and contempt. I am not for crediting assertions which oppose the general plan of the works of nature. I cannot admit them on slight grounds. But I suspect we have not yet arrived at certainty, what that plan is in many cases; nor why the connection between the drone and the queen bee should sometimes occasion the issue to be a male, or female, or a neuter bee, or why one such connection should produce 20,000 such bees, which is actually the case, according to the reasoning of some of the above-mentioned writers, of whom none ever supposed, as your hasty correspondent does, that the queen is impregnated by 4,000 drones. I believe no writer on this subject pretends to have observed

any particular connection or caresses between the queen and the drone bee in the hive; and Huber implies that it never does take place there, but suddenly as they fly in the air, like some other insects and flies. The extravagant idea of your correspondent is, therefore, to be rejected with disgust.

With great attention have I watched the operations of all the bees in the discoverer, and I have observed the queen bee laying thousands of eggs in the cells, within the last twenty years, but never saw a drone or a common bee do it, or even attempt to introduce their posteriors into the cells, which the queen does, in laying. Indeed, if they were full of eggs, it would be impossible for them to reach the bottom rib of the cell, where the egg is always deposited. I will not enter into an examination of the wild theories of your correspondent, lest I should exceed the compass allowed me, especially as I trust I have said enough to show that he has no right to say, that “the natural history of the bee is erroneous.”

J. ISAAC.

July 8, 1812.

P.S. That the queen does not lay eggs which are to become queens in prepared queens' cells, as implied by F. S. S. but in common cells, which are afterwards enlarged and made royal cells, I have proved in Nos. 6 and 7, of the Transactions of the Apian Society.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS Walter Scott, esq. appears to have attracted the tribute of applause in this county, the following effusion from the pen of this justly celebrated poet, may probably not prove unacceptable to many of your readers. As I am not aware that it has ever appeared in print before, and they will doubtless also receive additional pleasure from being informed that he is likely soon to publish a poem, on the subject of which, probably, these lines laid the foundation, or at least gave rise to the idea, as they were written by him while on a visit to the chief. Having myself, during the last autumn, made the tour of Scotland, and noticed its most remarkable curiosities, I had the happiness of an introduction to Ranald Macdonald, esq. of Ulva-house, (the chief who here calls forth the muse's strain,) which I gladly availed myself of when on my way to visit that stupendous work of nature, Fingal's Cave, and those venerable ruins of antiquity at Scolmkill, (doubly celebrated by calling forth the powers

\* Described in Isaac's General Opinion, sold by Cadell and Davies, London.

powers of Dr. Johnson's imagination). The elegant hospitality and polite reception I experienced from this gentleman, during my visit to him, would be more than a sufficient inducement to me to diffuse the following tribute to his praise, which is so justly due, as widely as possible; and, as I am a constant reader of your valuable Magazine, I think that this cannot better be accomplished than through its medium.

Staffa! sprung from high Mac-Donald,  
Worthy branch of old Clan-Ranald.  
Staffa! king of all kind fellows,  
Well befall thy hills and valleys,  
Lakes and inlets, deeps and shallows,  
Cliffs of darkness, caves of wonder,  
Echoing the Atlantic's thunder;  
Mountains which the grey mist covers,  
Where the chieftain spirit hovers,  
Pausing while his pinions quiver,  
Stretch'd to quit our land for ever.

Each kind influence reign above thee,  
All thou lov'st, and all that love thee,  
For warmer heart, 'twixt this and Taffa,  
Beats not than in the breast of Staffa.

Trowbridge, J. T. MAYNE.  
August 20th, 1812.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OUTLINES of the MINERAL STRATA of  
GREAT BRITAIN;

by JOHN MIDDLETON, of LAMBETH.

*General Observations.*

THE excavation at Highbate, for the archway, or tunnel, passed at so great a depth in the London clay, as to cut through it, and break up the marine bed which lies under the clay. In this marine bed were found many fossil oysters, lobsters, sharks' teeth, mackerel, muscles of one inch in length, and masses of other perfect shells, one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The two last sort of shells were in some instances cemented to the clay-balls, called septaria. It was a great mistake in the conductors of this archway, to break up the marine crust; their doing so, left them no other foundation than the Blackheath sand. At that elevation, this sand may perhaps be dry, but it is more frequently full of water; a quick-sand could not be expected to support the arch and its superincumbent load; this danger might have been foreseen, and the mischief prevented, by boring in a sufficient number of places; these would have shewn the necessity of keeping the road under Hornsey-lane, about ten feet higher than

was intended. This method of executing the work, would have greatly reduced the quantity of excavation, as well as of spoiled land, and have proportionally lessened the expense of the undertaking. But, unfortunately for the subscribers, as well as for the public, the foundation was broken up, and of course the building fell down. The workmen are now (September, 1812) employed, day and night, in raising the road to ascend to a greater height, under Hornsey-lane, than was necessary for the safety of the work by the other method.

The bottom of the excavation which failed under Hornsey lane, is not many feet above the stratum of chalk.

6. *Chalk.*—This formation is the next older stratum, and that it is a marine sediment is proved by its containing the shells of oysters, muscles, cockles, sharks' teeth, and upwards of fifty other fossils. The state in which these fossils are found, prove, says the accurate Mr. Parkinson, "the matrix in which they are imbedded, was formed by a gradual deposition from the surrounding fluid, which entombed these animals while living in their native beds." The stratum is now of various thicknesses, up to eight or nine hundred feet; soon after its formation, or before it was fully compressed, it must have exceeded a thousand feet in thickness. It is porous, loose, and dry, near the top, but at greater depths it is compact. At two-thirds, or three-fourths, of its depth, is obtained hard chalk, tinted brown; which is broken and burnt into the substance called Dorking lime. This lime has long been used in London, in the composition of mortar for superior cement. The lower beds of chalk, like most other strata, increase in hardness, in proportion to their greater depth, until it becomes stone. Within a few yards of the bottom of this formation, there are one or more beds of it so hard, as to be nearly equal to the best Portland stone. I have seen one of these layers of chalk-stone emit fire from the blow of a pick-axe. But, as an exception to the usual order of things, this hard stone, in Merstham Quarry, lies on a bed of soft easy-working stone, called fire-stone, which is three or four yards in thickness. This stone is calcareous, and of a deep cream colour. It is dug and squared at Gatton, Merstham, and Godstone, at per cubical foot, for the London masons, who use it in fire-places. The softness of this stone, and the ease with which it can be worked, are the insufficient reasons which induced



induce masons to use it, in preference to the much harder and better parts of the quarry. The upper parts of the chalk stratum, to about six hundred feet in thickness, contain layers and nodules of black glossy flint; and the lower beds of it, which are two or three hundred feet in thickness, contain flint of an ash-grey colour.

The Foreland, between the bays of Studland and Swanage, in Dorsetshire, shew a pretty good section of the chalk stratum; in that place, three of us estimated, with an attention that was little less accurate than measuring, the chalk with black flints to be six hundred feet, and the lower beds to be two hundred feet in thickness. High-down, at the south-west corner of the Isle of Wight, is all of the chalk formation, and it rises 700\* feet above the sea. This chalk mountain has been rent from the horizontal chalk stratum; on that occasion, one edge of it has been turned up, and the other down, until the strata settled in a vertical position. This movement included two beds of clay, and many of sand beneath the chalk; these are vertical, and exhibit all the colours of the rainbow adjoining the Down in Allum Bay.

The lower beds of the chalk formation, and every fissure in them, are, with few exceptions, completely filled with water. All the rain and snow which fall upon chalk, percolate downwards to its base, where the water is stopped by a subsoil of blue clay; and that occasions it to accumulate in the chalk, until it rises to such a height as doth enable it to flow over the surface of the adjoining land. In this manner are formed the springs and rivulets which issue near the foot of every chalk-hill. In the Cove, at West Lulworth, fine fresh water streams from the base of the adjoining mountain of chalk, just above the level of the sea. The water which issues from the chalk at Croydon, Beddington, and Carshalton, form the river Wandle; and the same thing happens at Ewel, Merstham, and other places.

Mr. Hilton Joliffe made a culvert several hundred yards in length, from a level so low as to pass through his works in the chalk at Merstham, by which a rivulet of water, sufficient to turn a mill, is constantly running off. This culvert cost a considerable sum of money, all which, it is believed, might have been

saved, by the easy operation of boring a few yards in depth, through the subsoil of blue clay, into the sand which lies under it. This culvert drains the water off in such a manner as to enable him to raise the lower beds of the chalk stratum; these consist of chalk stained with iron, to burn for Dorking lime; of a stone which is supposed to be nearly equal to Portland-stone; and fire-stone lying immediately under each other, without any intermediate matter, and in the order in which they are mentioned. The chalk stratum passes under London, at the depth of three, four, or at the most within five, hundred feet. It is said, that the chalk stratum was found at the depth of one hundred and eight feet, in sinking a well at the Victualling-office, Deptford. It gradually rises to the surface in about ten miles, as at Croydon and other places; it then lies immediately under a thin vegetable mould, and continues to ascend for eight or ten miles more to the south; there it has attained its greatest height, and forms a range of stupendous hills on the north side of the towns of Folkstone, Ashford, Maidstone, Wrotham, and Westerham, in Kent; Godstone, Reigate, Dorking, Guildford, and Farnham, in Surrey; as well as on the north side of the South Downs, in Sussex; and above all the precipices of chalk stratum in England.

Indurated chalk stained with iron for Dorking lime, (a rock which is supposed to be nearly equal to Portland-stone, and fire-stone,) may all be obtained wherever there is chalk. Where that stratum rises into high precipices, these things may be obtained at the easy rate of quarrying near the bottom of such steepes; and in all other parts of the chalk stratum, by sinking a mine to the place where they repose, near and at the bottom of it. Some persons have sunk to an equal depth in chalk for water, and have obtained it. There are many places, as Clifton, near Maidenhead, on the Thames, and others between that place and Henley, in which the raising these stones would be a profitable undertaking, especially to the owners of the soil. At Denbys, near Dorking, Surrey, Mr. Jonathan Tyers sunk such a well, on the top of that high hill, to the depth of four hundred and forty feet, and there obtained a full supply of fine water; if the object of Mr. Tyers had been stone, he would have found it at the same depth.

7. *Clay of a deep blue colour, and calcareous as chalk.*—A section of this clay, well defined, measured fifteen feet; towards

\* This height is on the authority of the person who had the care of the light-house on High-Down, in August, 1812, which he said was corrected by three several trials.

wards the bottom of the bed it is rather laminated. There is a lower bed of it, but so much mixed with sand, as to render it rather of a lighter colour than the above; and this is fifteen feet thick. These formations of clay were seen immediately under the chalk, near the Chine, at St. Catherine's, and at Compton-down, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, and on the north side of Swanage-bay, as well as at Lulworth Cove in Dorsetshire. This stratum lies immediately under the chalk, and riseth to the surface, on the south side of the Downs in Surrey and Kent; as well as on the north side of the South-downs in Sussex; it every where forms a soil of so dark a blue colour, as induceth the country people to call it black land. The specimens of this formation, which I have examined, shew that it is a clayey marl, which effervesces very freely with acids. This soil requires a powerful team to plough it, but its great fertility amply repays the husbandman for incurring considerable expense in tilling it.

This formation of clay lies between chalk and sand of great depth; therefore, it is obvious, that the places are very numerous, in which much of the vast quantity of water, now lodged in the lower beds of chalk, might be passed through this tenacious stratum into the sand under it, by the easy means of boring a sufficient number of large auger holes, a few yards deep.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the Monthly Magazine for August, your correspondent Mr. Flindall, in his Sketch of the former and present State of Lambeth and its neighbourhood, has, inadvertently I presume, inserted an erroneous paragraph respecting Joanna Southcott, by describing Carpenter's Building, at Newington, on which is presumptuously inscribed, "The House of God," as appropriated for promulgating "her extraordinary doctrines."—Now, the fact is, that neither Mrs. Southcott nor her friends ever attend the above-mentioned place, or have the least intercourse with the proprietor of it.

PHILAETHES.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S I am persuaded it will afford amusement to some of your readers, I send you the following account of the assize of bread which King John

caused to be proclaimed through the whole kingdom in 1203. It was to be so as that the bakers might gain in every quarter three-pence, besides the bran, and two loaves at the oven, with the following allowances:—For four servants two pence, for two boys a farthing, for salt a halfpenny, for candle a farthing, for wood three farthings, or houlting a halfpenny. Then follows the assize,

When wheat is sold for 6s. the quarter, then a farthing white loaf, well baked, shall weigh 16s. and a brown one of the same price 24s.

At 5s. 6d. the quarter, the farthing white loaf shall weigh 20s. and the brown 28s.

At 5s. the white 24s. and the brown 32s.

At 4s. 6d. the white 32s. and the brown 42s.

At 4s. the white 36s. and the brown 46s.

At 3s. 6d. the white 42s. and the brown 54s.

At 3s. the white 48s. and the brown 64s.

At 2s. 6d. the white 54s. and the brown 72s.

At 2s. the white 62s. and the brown 84s.

At 1s. 6d. the white 77s. and the brown 104s.

The reader, to have a right notion of these weights, is to take notice, that silver was then but at twenty-pence an ounce, every pound being at that time a pound weight, and accordingly the weight of every shilling was then the twentieth part of a pound.

Sept. 3, 1812.

S. BLYTH.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HERE are certain active prejudices ever working upon the mind, and influencing behaviour: and, when once these fix upon a subject sufficiently extensive, (like the sloth, who having fastened himself upon the luxuriant tree,) they destroy every vestige of verdure, leaving only the bare trunk, which alone can resist their efforts, an emblem of the state of nature. It is the fate of whatever is human, to be slow in its progress to perfection. In this country, where the knowledge of its laws is a science, without affecting the happiness of it, having rectitude for their aim, if rightly considered, it can be no matter of surprise that they should move slowly,

Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ  
judicia confirmat. Cic.

Though our courts of justice are sometimes obliged to decide against the convenience, and even against the seeming right, of private persons, yet it is always in favour of some great public benefit; and this was the language of that greatly learned judge, the late Lord Mansfield, who regarded jurisprudence as a rational science,



science, founded upon the universal principles of moral rectitude, but modified by habit and authority. It is a matter of no inconsiderable regret, that we ever find persons arguing upon extreme positions. "In a subject, (says Dr. Rogers, in his *Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion*,) p. 2 and 3, edit. 1728, where truth and error lie so near to each other, divided by a line in many cases, not to be observed without care and attention; and where the engagements of interest to one side, or the other, are apt to bend and corrupt the judgment, it is no wonder to find great perplexities in men's notions and disputes; or that they who lie in wait to deceive, or embroil mankind, should choose a field of controversy, in which there is such room for all the arts of sophistry, while they keep in generalities (as such disputants always do), some truth will be in their assertions, for the sake of which they cannot absolutely be denied. To this they retreat for cover whenever they are pressed. By a little aggravation of the conclusions they oppose, they can easily represent them as excesses, with popular topics for declamation and invective. Thus the minds of men are amused with generalities, and, by artificial terrors of one extreme, driven towards the other, the real point of truth is easily kept out of sight."

Is it found that men, generally speaking, who have the greater temptations thrown in their way, are the best? Individuals may be, and are not unfrequently, so found, because, from temptation alone can self-denial and forbearance be discovered. Dr. Johnson alone, of all the writers that attempted to explore human nature, ever appeared to me to have placed himself in the situation of those persons, whose conduct in life it has been his aim to direct, thus delivered himself, when the duties of a lawyer became the subject of conversation. A lawyer (said he) has no business with the justice or injustice of the cause which he undertakes, unless his client ask his opinion, and then he is bound to give it honestly. The justice, or injustice of the cause, is to be decided by the Judge: consider what is the purport of the courts of justice? It is, that every man may have his cause fairly tried by men appointed to try causes. A lawyer is not to tell what he knows to be a lie. He is not to produce what he knows to be a false deed. But he is not to usurp the province of the king and the

judge, and determine what shall be the effect of evidence, what shall be the result of legal argument. As it rarely happens that a man is fit to plead his own cause, lawyers are a class of the community, who by study and experience have acquired the art of arranging evidence, and of applying it to the points at issue what the law has settled. A lawyer is to do for his client, all that his client might fairly do for himself, if he could. If, by a superiority of knowledge, of skill, and a better method of communication, he has the advantage of his adversary, it is an advantage to which he is entitled. There must always be some advantage on one side or other, and it is better advantage should be had by talents than by chance. If lawyers were to undertake no causes till they were sure they were just, a man might be precluded altogether from a trial of his claim, though, were it judicially examined, it might be found a very just claim. Always remember this, says the same authority, that, after a system is well settled upon positive evidence, a few partial objections ought not to shake it. The human mind is so limited, that it cannot take in all the parts of a subject, so that there may be objections raised against any thing.

Norwich, Sept. 8, 1812.

R. B.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE always taken in your Magazine from its first beginning, and am so well pleased with it, that I frequently recommend it as being superior to any other. In those for May and June last I read with great pleasure the directions for making bread with a proportion of rice, and cannot but consider it as a benevolent and useful communication.

The London Merchant, however, (whose letter appeared in your Magazine for August,) sees this matter in a very different light, and takes some pains to persuade us that there is neither economy nor safety in this plan. His constitution must be a very peculiar one to receive so much injury, as he describes, from once using the bread, when innumerable families have for many years fed plentifully on rice-pudding several days in every week.

In reply to his assertion, of "nothing being saved by making wheaten bread with a certain proportion of boiled rice," I beg leave to assure him, that at the Foundling Hospital, (where the charity children dine entirely upon baked pud-

dings two days in every week) rice puddings have for many years supplied the place of wheat-flour puddings; and 24lb. of rice (with a proper quantity of skimmed milk,) produces the same quantity of baked pudding as 160lb. of wheat flour had done heretofore.

Sept. 21, 1812.

J. H. O.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE following epitaph to the late Dr. Butler, bishop of Hereford, which appears on a tablet placed against a north-east pillar of the choir at Hereford cathedral, near the stone pulpit, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The tablet was erected a few years since by the bishop's most valued friend and executor, the Reverend Henry Ford, D. C. L. the present truly worthy principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, professor of Arabic in that university, and a canon of Hereford, &c. who married the bishop's niece and wealthy heiress.

Bishop Butler was translated from the see of Oxford to that of Hereford.

M. S.

Joh. Butler, L.L. D.  
Episcopi Herefordiensis;  
qui quidem

licet ea quæ probitatis existimationem,  
quæ concionatoris, atque scriptoris famam,  
quæ demum episcopi honorem  
ex ædificare possint  
abunde in illo haberentur,  
vetuit tamen ut hoc marmore  
quidnam de illo testaretur aliud  
quam quod sacellum episcopale  
sumptu suo instauravisset,  
in privatos usus præsulum deinde Herefordi-  
ensium;

et quod omni ope et feliciter prævisset  
ad ecclesiam cathedralem  
vetustate jam delapsam

in sacra publica sua in hac diocæsi.

Nat. Dec. 1717; Obiit Dec. 1802.

Tamulatur quoque ibidem Episcopi vidua,  
Anna, Caroli Vernon de Farnham in Com.  
Surr.

equitis aurati, filia natu major.

Obiit Jan. 20, 1804, æt. 84.

*Arms.*—The see of *Hereford*, impaling  
a bend between three cups covered, *But-  
ler*. Above the tablet a mitre, &c.

*Portland Place.*

G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
YOUR philanthropic readers will not  
have omitted to procure "The Im-  
press considered as the Cause why Bri-

tish Seamen desert from our Service to  
the Americans," a pamphlet printed in  
1810, and obtainable at No. 377, in  
the Strand.

Humanity has often raised, in vain, a  
plaintive voice against the practice of  
impressing seamen. It has been cen-  
sured as detrimental to the interests of  
commerce, by frustrating the opportu-  
nities and the rewards of industry, and  
interfering with its expedient direction.  
It has been reviled as an encroachment  
on the rights of the man, on the liber-  
ties of the citizen, and on the securities  
of the subject. It has been denounced  
as dangerous to national independence,  
by enslaving the persons, and trifling  
with the affections of our naval soldiery.

To the declamations of benevolence,  
have hitherto been successfully opposed,  
the voice of ages, and the verdict of ex-  
perience. In difficult moments, the  
country has repeatedly been protected  
by this practice: why, it is contended,  
are we to disuse a method of manning  
the navy, which has been found to an-  
swer the purpose of sudden and adequate  
supply? The prejudice of the people  
being always in favour of the manner  
handed down by their forefathers; there  
is more risk, probably, of wounding their  
attachments by a change for the better,  
than by persisting in the good old way.

The author of this pamphlet has pro-  
duced some new arguments against the  
practice of impressing; as, (page 11.)  
"that the impress is the cause of the  
high wages given by merchant ships in  
time of war; for the sailors charge a  
premium on their wages proportioned to  
the risk of being impressed. Now it is  
these high wages of the merchant-ships,  
which principally intercept the requisite  
affluence of volunteer seamen to the navy."

After various preparatory remarks,  
the author suggests a simple and inge-  
nious plan, for providing an instantane-  
ously disposeable force, by an increase  
of the marines, (page 19,) which would,  
he thinks, enable the Admiralty always  
to await, in the most critical pressure,  
the regular affluence of volunteer sea-  
men, and thus render any impress un-  
necessary.

The details of the plan are too nume-  
rous and technical for transcription; but  
the pamphlet evidently merits a serious  
perusal, in quarters intrusted with the  
superintendence of maritime affairs, as  
the time is come to act.

In the approaching negotiation with  
North



North America, such modifications of the forms of impress may be required, as will in fact render the practice useless. Experiments, therefore, cannot too soon be tried on those methods of recruiting for the navy, which can most auspiciously be substituted to the present oppressive practice. Some interference of the nation would best apologize for the expedient concessions of the government.

Some of your readers who are skilled in maritime affairs, will perhaps state their objections against this project of trusting to an increase in the number of marines, if any weighty difficulties occur to them. Discussion will dispose the public to call for, and the legislature to apply, the best remedy. This country, let us hope, contains many

*A Foe to the Freedoms of the Press.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following list of the kings and princes of Europe, who were living in the year 1789, the era of the French revolution, with the remarks annexed, was found among the papers of an intelligent friend, an attentive observer of the times. It contains an impressive lesson on the mutability of human power. It may not be useless to observe, that none of the political calamities which have befallen these monarchs, have been preceded by a timely attention to reform abuses, or to relieve the burdens of the people. This remark is the more necessary, as reformation and destruction are synonymous terms with the venal supporters of "things as they are."

1. Louis XVI. of France, deposed, and executed.

2. Charles IV. of Spain, deposed, and in captivity.

3. Ferdinand, his son, deposed, and a prisoner.

4. Maria of Portugal, expatriated, and insane.

5. Joseph, of Austria, dead, supposed to have been poisoned.

6. Catherine, of Russia, died suddenly.

7. Paul, her son, assassinated.

8. Gustavus, of Sweden, assassinated.

9. Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, deposed in 1810, and in exile.

10. Ferdinand IV. of Naples, driven from his kingdom, and superseded.

11. Emanuel IV. of Sardinia, abdicated, and in exile.

12. Pope Pius VI. deprived of his temporal power.

13. Selim II. dethroned, and murdered.

14. Frederic of Prussia dead, and

15. Frederic William III. abridged of his power and territory.

16. Pius VII. banished from Rome, and a prisoner.

17. William, Stadtholder of Holland, deposed, and died in exile.

18. George III. of England, - - -

- - - - -

- - - - -

19. The minor sovereigns of Italy all deposed.

20. The reigning Duke of Brunswick killed in battle.

21. The King of Denmark, insane, and dead.

B.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM best pleased with those speculations in your very excellent Miscellany, which, while they entertain and instruct the mind, are at the same time connected with our interest and the common business of life.

On this account I was particularly pleased with some late observations on lawyers, and the unnecessary delays and extravagant expences of law. Can we expect no reformation in these matters? Will it be for ever impossible for an Englishman to obtain justice without, generally, bringing on himself and family misery and ruin. I was glad to see Courts of Conscience mentioned with honour, because I always looked on them as an experiment to see whether justice might not be administered expeditiously, and yet justly and unexpensively, without all those artificial gradations, solemn clauses, clogs and obstructions of various kinds, which serve no other purpose than a pretence to accumulate expence.

W. N. with good reason, expresses his surprize that the inhabitants of the City should be so much indulged as to have their five pound debts summarily decided, while those of the county must stop short at two pounds. Some years ago I inquired of a gentleman, who presides at one of these courts, the reason of this distinction; he replied, because none will take the trouble to propose doing the same justice to the county. If any nobleman, a friend of ministers, were enduring a slight grievance, how soon and with what zeal and activity would it be remedied. But, when thousands perpetually suffer loss\* and inconvenience,

\* Sums of four pounds, or five pounds, justly owing, are frequently reduced at Fulwood's rents to one pound nineteen shillings and eleven-pence.

none

none of our senators are possessed of so much disinterested patriotism, as to utter a word to effect an improvement which would be felt in every rank of society.

As the great excellence of Courts of Conscience consists in overlooking useless forms, I greatly approve of the practice at Fulwood's-rents, where, if you can swear to the identity of the debtor's person, the Christian name is dispensed with, which, according to our present ceremonious mode of address, is not much known even among the lowest ranks. At Guildhall this is rigorously insisted on, which produces much inconvenience; persons often conceal their Christian name with a view to defraud. It was by this superstitious attention to such frivolous unnecessary considerations, that the present terrific mass of legal lumber has in the course of ages been accumulated.

SENEX.

*New-street, Fetter Lane.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**F**OLLOWING a custom which has always appeared to me to be the imperious duty of every honest man, I hasten to inform the public, through your obliging medium, of a fact, that is very important and ought to be generally known, but which accident alone discovered to me very lately.

The fact I allude to is, that certain bankers, in issuing Bank of England notes when demanded in lieu of their own, *refuse to take the numbers of them or to indorse the notes they issue.* They pass them as a piece of money, of the goodness of which the taker is to judge, and which they will not exchange when once out of their shop; and should a Bank of England note, so issued, turn out ultimately to be a forged one, and be traced back to them, they will assert that, that which you received of them was a good one, and that, never taking the numbers of notes, they knew nothing of the note you charge them with. And thus you would be reduced to the necessity of commencing an action at law for the recovery of your money, founded on your solitary oath, while council would endeavour to persuade the jury that the note you first took was probably a good one, but that in the course of its travels, it had been exchanged for that stopped at the bank. The consequence of which must be, that people will be fearful of taking Bank of England paper under such circumstances of tender, and must

be compelled, for greater security, to take country bank notes payable in London, for which, in time, they will doubtless demand a premium; and thus bank notes will, at last, cease to be a convenience beyond the environs of London.

What led me to this discovery was, the accidentally losing two bank notes, a 20*l.* and a 10*l.* taken of one of our city banks, which, not having the numbers of, (concluding, as was formerly the case here, *and is still in London*, that no banker issued any notes without knowing the numbers,) I went the same day to demand, in order to stop them at the Bank of England; but, to my no small astonishment, I was informed that they never took the numbers of the bank notes they issued: and thus I found it impossible to stop them or recover my loss. At first I imagined this to be a peculiar negligence of this form; but, soon after having occasion to take up a sum at another bank, I asked for Bank of England notes, being on the eve of a journey; and, on my asking them if they had the numbers of two fifties, they answered *No, refusing also to take the numbers at my request, or to endorse the notes they offered me as Bank of England.*

That the Bank cares little about this *I know*; and I also know that there is no law to oblige these country banks to be obliging, or even to give up the numbers of notes lost, that they have issued, even when they have them. But, as individuals are not in general aware of the risk they run in taking bank-notes, on these churlish terms, it is proper they should be apprized of it, that in the end, as other refined abuses of public confidence are sometimes checked by Acts of Parliament, the notoriety of this system of depreciating Bank of England notes, and thereby putting that community who maintain the provincial banks, to great inconvenience and risk, may induce the minister, by seeing the danger in time, to apply a legal remedy, by enforcing those who issue paper money, to *endorse* what they issue, as it is, in the first instance, endorsed to them, and compelling all public bankers to register, as well the notes of others that they issue, as their own. But, should not this necessary restriction, founded on probity and the unchangeable principles of common justice, ever be imposed; at any rate the exposure of this new system, will tend to put unsuspecting people on their guard, and make them careful to take the numbers



holders of all the Bank of England notes they receive at the country banks, at the instant of their receiving them, that so they may be able to trace them effectually back, in case they should be accidentally forgeries, of which no common eye can judge; and, in case of loss, be able to stop them at the Bank in London, where, to their honour be it spoken, every facility is given by bankers to the losers of notes, by allowing him to refer down even to one pound notes, that have been issued for checks.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Aug. 15, 1812.

P. S. I have since found, from good information, that at Bath also this practice has been carried to so great an extent, that notes stopped at the Bank of England, are no longer attempted to be traced, after they have gone into some banks there, where they are known to be issued without taking the numbers. For this destructive evil, there seems to be but one remedy at present, which is to establish *auxiliary Banks of England*, in every great town and city. Then it will no longer be the *Bank of London*, but a true *Bank of England*, where remittances may be made by entry of sums, not by sending by mail-coaches bundles of notes at a great risk; and thus commerce will be facilitated, and the nation delivered from the risk and misery of private banks, to whose *paper tokens* there is now no end; or, if they are still desirous of their continuance, we shall, at any rate, have but one sort of paper, as in London. Let us hope, however, since we are likely, for the future, to have nothing but paper-money, that we shall have only *one sort*, and that traceable always back to the issuers, by means of a penalty annexed to the refusal, equal to the value of the sum that has been lost or stolen. We shall then render the forger's trade a very short-lived one.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING noticed the difference of opinion relative to the phrase in Mr. Murray's twenty-second Rule of Syntax—"He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired;"—I feel inclined to attempt a satisfactory phraseology.—Mr. M. says, "*More* requires *than* after it"—but does not assign one reason for it. And, though it is literally true, yet its application, in the manner he adopts, is contrary to Syntax, as one of your correspondents has shewn. *Than* is an adverb; an adverb is an abbreviation, (on Horne Tooke's plan, which I follow,) of a phrase containing a preposition, article, and noun, as *thus*, i. e. in this manner; now, at this time, &c.

3

Hence the impropriety of the phrase in question. Mr. M. appears sensible of the need of the adverb *than*, but neglects to notice, that the construction is improper. Now, as *more* is an article, it requires a correlative article; but the application of these articles must be such, as will leave the ellipsis, or abbreviation, in construction, evident to every reader. Mr. M. considers *more* as an adverb; of course, the phrase as adverbial; but it will be seen, on strict examination, that the phrase is comparative, or, if you will allow me the phrase, *adjective*, or *adjected comparison*. In this kind of phrase, we must use a preposition, article, and noun, if we wish to be perspicuous. Hence, the most proper phraseology is—"He was beloved in a greater degree, though less admired, than Cinthio: or "He was beloved in a greater degree, though (allow) [he was in a] less [degree] admired, *than* [then, next in degree to] Cinthio, [he was admired.]"

Were it possible to substitute an adverb, of equally definite import, for the phrase—in a greater degree, it would probably answer the purpose; but, as such does not occur to my mind at present, and not being sensible that there is such in present usage, I strongly incline to think that the perspicuity of phrases, similar to the one in question, is only obtainable by the insertion of the full construction; that is, of the preposition, article, and noun.

Were it necessary, this might be easily illustrated; but I think the generality of your readers will not need such illustration; their own good sense being sufficient to shew the analogy of the principles advanced.

Hanley.

SIMEON SHAW.

P. S. I beg leave to mention, that your anonymous correspondent in the reply to Ignoramus, has merely made assertions without advancing facts as proofs. In literary subjects, it is always most satisfactory to the inquirer, when *matter of fact* is adduced to illustrate the subject of inquiry. As your anonymous correspondent (for I know the person) possesses both ability and opportunity for such discussion, it is my opinion, that he will render a service to literature by giving, along with the roots, examples of the progressive stages of usage to the present time.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the HUSBANDRY of BENGAL.

"REMARKS on the Husbandry of Bengal," deserve to find a wider circle of attention than in this country they appear

appear to have obtained. The cosmopolite and the economist will find in them aliment for statistical and practical speculation.

In some remote and ruder period the public revenue of Hindoostan seems wholly to have consisted in a portion of the produce of the soil. A part of the revenue of Russia is at this time so collected; tallow, hemp, and hides, being paid to the tax-gatherer. Nor has the progress of European intellect been able to devise a better basis of revenue; for Filangieri, one of the more recent speculators in political theory, fixes on the rent of land as the wisest source of national income. Under the hierocracy of Palestine, and in the feudal ages of Europe, the like practice has prevailed, which assimilates the public impost to a tythe in kind.

The revenue of Hindoostan is of course liable to all those forms of composition which are resorted to in Great Britain, with respect to tythe. Sometimes the tax-gatherer compounds the corn-rent for a series of years with the *rayat*, or husbandman; sometimes for a single season. Sometimes a modus is agreed for each sort of crop; sometimes the produce is estimated by admeasurement, and sometimes carried away in kind. Certain farmers of the revenue, called *zemindars*, make a double composition with the farmer and with the sovereign; and thus become possessed of a partial property in the soil, analogous to our advowsons. The amount of levy vibrates between half for the landlord and half for the tenant; and the more moderate assessment of two-fifths for the landlord and three-fifths for the tenant. A *puttah*, or lease, usually specifies the plan of admeasurement, or computation, which is to be adopted; and, where there are no leases, nine-sixteenths are sometimes taken by the landlord, on the presumption that one-sixteenth is likely to be fraudulently withdrawn, and that the allowed half is thus in reality obtained. The condition of Hindoostan is a proof that half the produce of the soil can be collected by the sovereign. Under such a system labour and food are both cheap, and population ascends to the condensation of two hundred persons to a square mile.

This heavy taxation of agriculture has generally impoverished the tenantry, who have little capital to vest in the various forms of improvement. Dung is col-

lected for fuel, not compiled for manure; weeding is performed with a trowel, not a hoe; and the plough is preceded by the spade. A course of cropping is not understood; when the soil has need of rest, it is suffered to lie fallow. Sabbatical years of barrenness are substituted to variations of culture. Many rules laid down in Leviticus are religiously observed in Hindoostan.

To the British agriculturist these particulars will appear curious, but they will be more instructive to the American planter. Various articles, hitherto cultivated in Hindoostan, can be grown on the shores of Guyana, or in the American Archipelago. To those proprietors who have the opportunity of making experiments in tropical agriculture, this work may especially be recommended; it details processes, which it may be wise to borrow; and records facts, which western experience may as yet be insufficient to have observed. The domestic statist may collect from it calculations and counsels of mercantile importance.

We much wish, however, that some of the British residents in Hindoostan would draw up a work of this kind, less intended for the instruction of the statesman, and especially directed to the tuition of the tropical farmer. In the West Indies it has not yet been necessary to cultivate economically: the vast profits attached to raising the different articles of produce have rendered negligence and inattention a safe practice. Now that the European market begins to be glutted with sugar and rum, with indigo and coffee, the time is come for studying and applying all the arts of saving labour and expense in their cultivation.

## QUERIES,

by various Correspondents.

1.

ALLOW me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to request the favour of an answer to the following query from some of your scientific readers.

Every one knows that muriat of silver, on exposure to the sun's light, becomes in a short time of a dark hue. Is there any material, solid or fluid, simple or compound, which, being of a dark hue, will, on exposure to the sun's light, become in a short time lighter in its tint, if not wholly colourless?

R. Y. S.

2.

I SHOULD feel obliged if one of your numerous antiquarian correspondents would inform



inform me, through the medium of your much esteemed Magazine, whether there was any particular reason for calling a ship the "Mary Rose," and "Elizabeth Rose," which names will be found in naval history prior to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. C. R.

3

A READER wishes to obtain, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, some biographical information respecting William Dell, "formerly master of Gonvil and Caius College, in Cambridge," as appears by the title of his works, in one vol. 8vo. but from which little more can be gathered concerning him than that he lived and wrote in the latter part of the reign of Charles I.

4.

I SHALL feel myself much obliged to any of your correspondents who are well acquainted with the northern dialects of this kingdom, to inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, by what chance they suppose the following corruptions of classical words have found their way into common use

among the lower orders of people in the north of England and Scotland?

Grozen—A gooseberry, from *Grassularia*.

Neps—Small turnips, from *Napus*.

Kale—A species of cabbage, from *Cakile*.

Cibie—An onion, from *Cepa*.

Scallions—Onions sown in autumn and used with spring salads, from *Allium Ascalonicum*.

Sept. 3, 1812.

H. C.

5.

IF any of your correspondents could inform me if there be such a thing as the "Kraken," (a sea monster,) and, if so, the history of such a monster, through the medium of your valuable Monthly Magazine, they would extremely oblige,

Z. Q. X.

6.

CAN any of your numerous readers favour me with information of the family of a Jonathan Burton, who lost estates in Derbyshire during the civil wars in the time of Charles the First?

L. L.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY on the LIFE and WORKS of the COUNT DE FLEURIEU; by the CHEVALIER DELAMBRE.

CHARLES PIERRE CLARET DE FLEURIEU, a Captain in the Navy, a Senator, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, was born at Lyons, on the 2nd of July, 1738: he was of a respectable family: and his father held in that city several distinguished offices under the government and the magistracy.

He was the youngest of nine children, who were then all living, on which account his parents, as was usual, intended to bring him up for the church. The inclination he showed for learning at an early age, made them hope that he would readily comply with their wishes; but the kind of life and the studies to which he had devoted himself induced him to oppose their ideas with inflexible firmness. His relations did not, however, abuse their power, for, at the age of about thirteen, they put him into the line in which he had both the inclination and the means to become distinguished: he entered the marine corps, and was employed throughout the seven years' war.

After the peace of 1763, he had the opportunity of applying himself to those studies which have for their object the improvement of navigation.

MONTHLY MAG, No. 283,

The problem of longitude at that time attracted the attention of the learned and nautical men of France, and other countries. Lacaille, in a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, had tried the method of calculating distances from the moon to the sun and stars; and on his return he proposed the Nautical Almanack, which is now adopted by all nations which have astronomers and a navy. Le Monnier and Pingré endeavoured to bring into repute the method of the horary angles; Maskelyne supported with his experience and credit the plan proposed by Lacaille: Mayer had just published his first Lunar Tables, and was engaged on those, which produced him 62,000 francs, or half the sum promised by an English act of Parliament to the person who should give a complete solution of the problem of longitude: Euler, Clairault, and d'Alembert, were trying to bring to perfection the theory of the motions of the moon: Harrison, Berthoud, and Leroi, applied themselves to the finding, by clock-work, a solution of the problem, which might be more adapted to the capacity of the great body of navigators, by dispensing with the longest and most difficult part of the observations, and particularly the calculations.

During this general agitation of learned minds, M. de Fleurieu could not be indifferent to a subject which was so essentially

T t

entially interesting to his profession; he was of a mechanical genius, and was consequently not partial to analysis, or abstract calculations: he directed his attention to the advantage which navigation might derive from chronometry; and he had conceived the idea of a naval watch, nearly invariable, or one which, during a long passage, should keep as exact time as at the commencement of the voyage. This would have been deciding the best half of the problem, since nothing would then remain but to ascertain the ship's reckoning, which astronomy always gives with the greatest facility, and with sufficient accuracy.

His projects were at length communicated to the Duke de Choiseul, who, appreciating his merit and zeal, sent for him to Paris, that he might follow and perfect his plan by the acquirement of practical knowledge, without which his efforts would necessarily fail. Here M. Berthoud admitted him into his study, initiated him in his art, communicated to him his inventions, and, in short, kept no secret from him. M. de Fleurieu applied himself to every branch of the art, and did not fail to profit by the instructions of so able a master. He prepared with his own hands all the pieces of a seconds pendulum, which, during forty years, has lost nothing of its regularity: its progress was watched by its inventor till the last period of his life, and this valuable instrument is still in the possession of Madame Fleurieu.

Having been made acquainted with all the ideas and attempts of F. Berthoud, he returned his confidence by openly declaring himself the partisan of his inventions, and by giving them the preference over those which he himself had executed; he therefore proposed to the government to order them to be tried in a voyage, the plan of which he had laid down; and the execution of which was entrusted to him.

To throw all possible light on the importance of the discovery, which he was ordered to submit to the most rigorous investigation, and to overcome the incredulity with which the attempt would be opposed, M. de Fleurieu saw the necessity of taking with him an astronomer whose merit and candour were universally acknowledged; he obtained M. Pingré, who, in conjunction with him, was to superintend all the astronomical operations. Their joint remarks were always to be made in the presence of the officers of the ship, who were to

draw up the reports. The two time-keepers were kept in boxes locked with three keys, to confirm the fact that they were never touched but once a day, and then only to wind them up.

The whole of the reports were published without abridgement; and, if any difference was apparent between the results of the two astronomers, and those usual and fundamental operations which the general opinion had stamped as correct, such differences were at any rate too trivial to affect the conclusions that were to be drawn; and the only effect they produced was, to attest the veracity and honour which guided the whole enterprise.

We need not follow M. de Fleurieu, through all the particulars of his long voyage: it will be sufficient to say, that never was an experiment more extensive, more diversified, more authentic, or, finally, more satisfactory.

The series of observations and calculations which this experiment required were, however, but a part of the labour imposed on M. de Fleurieu. It would not have answered to confirm the merit and ability of the invention, without deriving, at the same time, all the advantages that were expected from it.

Hence, not content with demonstrating by the observations made in all the harbours, whose geographical position was already well known, that the time-keepers had preserved through the different passages all possible regularity, and far more than was expected from them; after showing with what precision he had always ascertained the longitude of his ship, he applied this knowledge to rectify, while on his passage, the longitude of all the slightly-known places which he could observe. He incessantly compared the results of his observations with those which experienced pilots could not depend on; and he pointed out all the dangers that attend implicit confidence in incorrect charts. He investigated the causes which might occasion the errors of those papers, too simple and easy of themselves to lead to such strange errors of calculation, if some unknown or neglected circumstance had not introduced continual alterations. Thus he determined the effect of currents, a subject which had always attracted his attention, and his remarks on which he himself valued more than his others: he noticed the variable or constant direction of them; and he measured their rapidity, which sometimes increased or diminished



as much as seven leagues per day, beyond the motion indicated in the charts: he rectified these errors, pointed out all the dangers, and omitted nothing that might be useful to subsequent navigators.

The mere passenger, whose object is only a change of place, when fortunate, sees but two events in the course of a long voyage; namely, his embarkation and arrival in port. The whole space of time between these occurrences is to him nearly a vacuum: nothing breaks the uniformity of his days; and he often thinks himself happy in meeting with danger, as it enables him to escape from *ennui*; while the sailor, who loves his profession, and knows its resources, employs every moment in an useful and interesting manner.

In such a manner did M. de Fleurieu pass the two years which this expedition required; but, though he lost no time while at sea, it is not to be wondered at that the labour of arranging so many articles, preparing them for the press, and superintending the progress of the engravers and printers, should have occupied him for three years after his return to Paris: consequently, his work did not appear till 1773, when it was accompanied by all the charts which he had laid down or corrected.

It is, however, astonishing, that the success of this voyage, as brilliant as it was useful, should not have induced M. de Fleurieu to avail himself of the consideration he had obtained, to get permission and means for sailing again, not to confirm the incontestable accuracy of the time-keepers, but to apply this invention to the determination of so many points which had not yet been noticed in the charts with that precision so necessary to ensure safety and celerity to navigation. Aided by the knowledge he possessed, and the zeal he had shewn, he would doubtlessly have performed with distinguished success, one of those brilliant missions of which there are so few to be offered as models.

But, if M. de Fleurieu, when he had returned to his home, did not leave it again, should the blame be laid on his want of inclination, or on the apathy of the government? The fact, however, was, as the sequel will shew, that his talents took a new direction. He was acquainted with French navigators, and he knew that there were many amongst those officers who were of sufficient ability, and had a sufficient love for their profession, to keep, during their voyages,

instructive journals of all the operations required for their safety, or for shortening their passage. But he also knew that, accustomed to an active and perilous life, they are disgusted with the repose of a home; that, in particular, they have an almost invincible repugnance against long and cold calculations; and that thus their journals, with whatever pains they might be executed, might, on their return, run the risk of being buried in the dust of the shelves, whence they might never be taken by persons of sufficient ability and perseverance to extract their meritorious parts. He therefore wished to devote himself to this kind of labour, which so few naval officers would undertake; and, in preference to going himself upon new expeditions, he passed his time in carefully abstracting, from celebrated voyages, all the consequences which had been neglected to be drawn from them. With this view, and to execute at his ease so vast a plan, which could hardly be completed during the longest life, he earnestly applied for his dismissal from the naval service: but the government, too enlightened not to know the utility of a man like him, in the prime of life, and who was generally known to the profession, created, in order to retain him, the place of Director-general of the ports and arsenals. His new duties, however, did not require long attendance, and he was able to employ his leisure in the history of navigation, and the discussion of numerous and difficult problems which it afforded. In the execution of this task he endeavoured to acquire all the necessary means; and one of our most skilful geographers was engaged to collect for him all the maps and books which bore any relation to the science in question.

This collection was unique in its kind; and certainly no pains or expense had been spared in its formation; in the course of time, however, he had the misfortune to be compelled, by imperious circumstances, to part with it; yet even before those times of misfortune and proscription, he had very seldom been able to make the use of it for which it was intended.

Constantly honoured with the confidence of the ministers who succeeded each other in the naval department, he was incessantly taken by them from his favourite occupation. Perpetually engaged with the details of a branch of the government of which he was the invisible soul, in spite of the modesty which made

him contented with being obscurely useful, the public voice did him honour for the happy efforts which he made to rescue the French navy from the decline into which it had fallen, through a long neglect, and the subsequent consequences of an unfortunate war.

That consideration which mankind are never unjust enough to withhold from him, who, without exposing any sort of ambition, labours only to be useful, was to M. de Fleurieu the most delightful recompence and return for the continual sacrifices which he made of his time and his inclination. If he was debarred from attempting new discoveries, or from throwing light upon the chaos of former ones, he could direct those whose zeal and the confidence of their sovereign obtained for them honourable missions. Nobody is now ignorant that M. de Fleurieu was the author of the instructions given to the unfortunate Peyrouse, and to the equally unfortunate navigator who was employed in search of him, and in completing his discoveries.

The general confidence which he had so well deserved, called him, at length, to the ministry, in those times of ferment, when the public wished to see, in the highest places, those whom the old system had kept in the secondary ranks; but those very troubles which drew them from peaceable obscurity, rendered the tardy justice they received extremely dangerous to them. It required an ardent sense of duty to accept of places, where the insubordination of the inferiors prevented the superiors from effecting any good, while it even exposed the latter to the chance of compromising their reputation, or throwing discredit on plans and operations which, in calmer times, might have been attended with the most important success.

Being appointed minister of the marine, M. de Fleurieu dared not decline that mark of esteem; but, actuated by too scrupulous a rectitude to consent to take upon himself duties which he could not have any hope of executing according to his wishes, he insisted that the business of the colonies should form a separate branch of the administration. His remonstrances were at first unattended to; but he repeated them with such firmness, that the government was forced to confide to another a part of the business of that department which a recent law had ordained not to be divided. All those who held appointments under him, and

even the officers of the navy, with M. D'Estaing at their head, waited on him in a body, to testify their regret at the causes which obliged him to resign.

This testimony, while it formed an eulogium on his administration, was a victorious refutation of the calumnies which had been poured against him during his official career, and against which he had been more than once defended by a member of the Constituent Assembly, to whom he was personally unknown, but who afterwards became one of his colleagues, at the Institute and the Council of State, of which they were the presidents, one for the home department, and the other for the navy.

The firmness with which he had solicited permission to retire, did not prevent him from being soon after honoured with a new mark of confidence, which clearly showed the esteem in which his character and principles were held.

He was chosen governor of the Prince Royal; but he had scarcely time to make a trial of his new duties, so different from those to which he afterwards devoted himself. The overthrow of the constitution deprived him of this new post; and, merely from having held it, he was placed on the list of the *suspicious persons*, who at that time were sent to fill all the prisons in France. Thus confined, for the space of fourteen months, he had leisure to reflect on the fragile nature of those honours which he had never wished for, and to confirm the opinion he had always entertained of the dangers that attend every great political commotion. Madame de Fleurieu, from whom he was not separated, afforded him the tenderest consolations; and, at length, more fortunate than thousands of others, this fond couple regained their liberty; but it was to find their patrimony dissipated, their goods carried off, and their resources annihilated.

The first consolation which M. de Fleurieu received was, being appointed to the Institute; but this, in his circumstances, was a poor resource; he had not been comprised in the first formation of the Board of Longitude; but a generous friend (who does not wish his name to be exposed) brought him in by resigning, in his favour, the place of Geographer, to which he had just been appointed by the new code of laws.

This company, formed of learned men, who all esteemed M. de Fleurieu, and wished to have him amongst them, nevertheless hesitated to admit him on such



such grounds. One of the members appointed by the law, a celebrated navigator, whom the Institute has lately lost, could not comply with that part of the law which required personal residence. Thus the Members of the Board of Longitude, being obliged to accept the resignation of M. de Bougainville, had the consolation of seeing in his stead, him whom they had wished to be amongst them.

From this time M. de Fleurieu became at liberty to resume his suspended labours; nor was he much deterred from them by his appointment to the Council of Elders, amongst whom he did not sit long. He had undertaken the editing of Marchand's Voyage, from which he had previously read extracts to the Class of Moral and Political Sciences at the Institute.

This voyage, which is not generally known, was not one of those brilliant expeditions which have handed down the names of Anson and Bougainville, whose object was to make discoveries; yet, like those celebrated navigators, Marchand had sailed round the world. He had discovered unknown islands, and had contributed to the advancement of geography. The object of this voyage was at first only to trade in skins; but those who had been at the expense of it, (Messrs. John and David Baux, of Marseilles,) while setting an example which might be advantageous to French commerce, were at the same time capable of appreciating the information which such a voyage might afford: they met with two captains of real merit, Messrs. Marchand and Chanal: the ship which was built under their direction, on purpose for this expedition, was named the *Solide*, because nothing had been spared to make her capable of resisting the dangers of the voyage, while serving the double purpose of commerce and nautical science.

These navigators had no naval time-keepers; but they were both well versed in nautical astronomy. They were provided with correct reflecting sextants; and, whenever the sky was clear, they measured the distance of the moon from the sun and the stars: they made separate calculations, and afterwards compared their results as to the ship's longitude. Captain Chanal wrote them in the Journal, from which M. de Fleurieu drew up the work; for M. Marchand had died in a foreign land, and it

was never known what had become of his manuscripts.

From the time when M. de Fleurieu devoted himself to proving the time-keepers of Berthoud, delighted with that fine mechanical discovery, he did not fail to employ also methods purely astronomical, in order to obtain more numerous tests; yet he never spoke on this subject without declaring, that he would not offer any opinion of his own, whatever it might be. It was nevertheless easy to perceive, that his opinion went entirely in favour of those chronometers. This was afterwards apparent, by the severe manner in which he treated a distinguished astronomer, whom he accused of partiality for Harrison: he might therefore be considered as identified with Berthoud, and to have shared his prejudices. The respectable astronomer, who was his colleague, might be supposed not to be himself entirely free from prejudice against the method of distances, which was then just beginning to triumph over the method of horary angles, about which he had spent so much time. It is so extremely difficult, even for the most enlightened minds, to maintain a perfect impartiality between two different modes of proceeding, particularly when the two methods, being in their infancy, disclose evident imperfections, and when there is nothing to indicate that means for correcting the errors may at a future time be hit upon.

We may therefore suppose, without being liable to the charge of injustice, that M. de Fleurieu, was not yet aware of all the effects that might be drawn from astronomical discoveries. He had however, leisure to observe these effects, while editing a voyage in which they had been so constantly employed; and then it was that he had reason to congratulate himself on not having given an opinion which he might afterwards have been obliged to retract, or which he could not support without a degree of injustice, which was not in his nature. He was now, however, able to offer his opinion at once; and he freely gave to the method of distances all the praise which it deserved; while he pointed out, with great justice, the occasions where it certainly had the advantage of safety, from those on the contrary, wherein the chronometers join to the merit of facility that of a greater accuracy; which is incontestable, when the differences of longitude

gitude which are to be ascertained, scarcely at all exceed the errors which cannot be avoided by the lunar method.

The labours of M. de Fleurieu, were not confined to the putting in order the observations of Captains Marchand and Chanal, and inserting in the charts the isles which they had discovered, and the places whose positions they had corrected. The introduction with which he prefaced the work, is an interesting history of the voyages undertaken by all the navigators who have successively visited the North-west coast of America, from Cortes down to Marchand: it is also a profound discussion and comparison between the different accounts, which confirms or refutes the assertions of the different writers, while it throws light upon the whole.

The history of the voyage itself is also intermixed with similar discussions, by which the author clears up doubtful points, and gives to each person his due. But the most useful and curious article, is that in which he puts an end to all the doubts of navigators, as to the preference to be given to one of the two passes of the strait between Banca and Billiton. Although several captains had gone through both these passes, known by the names of Gaspard's and St. Clement's Straits, their charts were little known. Marchand had with him only Gaspard's chart, against which, what had been said by D'Après, was enough to inspire him with the deepest prejudice. Marchand, however, did not hesitate in his choice; he entered Gaspard's Strait, which was described as being so dangerous; but his navigation of it was a master-piece of prudence, and of the attention which every seaman ought to pay, when passing an unknown or perilous route. While he was occupied in the preservation of the ship, Chanal was continually making observations to determine the situations of all the isles, capes, and mountains, which he could see. It was from these exact observations that M. de Fleurieu constructed his chart of Gaspard's Strait, and traced the passage of the *Solide*, in such a way, that navigators could no more be misled; but Chanal had not been able to see the other strait, from which he was separated by the isle that has been called the Middle Isle, (*du Milieu*.) Hence a chart prepared from his Journals, could not but be incomplete. M. de Fleurieu, however, added the courses of all those who had gone through either

of the straits; he carefully examined their accounts, and formed from the whole a description of the double strait, which, though he did not offer it as perfect, has received the sanction of navigators who have made either of those passages, and who have expressed their astonishment that a learned man, without stirring from his closet, could trace so accurate a description, and one which is more safe than any of those drawn up by the different captains who had made the passage.

After this chapter, which is worthy of being taken as a model in researches of the same kind, we read, with a different sort of interest, the chapter which concludes the work. In this, the author gives his reflections on the time taken up by voyages round the world, and on the means of shortening them by methods the most useful to navigation. He terminates it by an appeal to all Europe, in which, departing from the tone of tranquil discussion, he gives vent to the indignation which is excited by the experience of great injustice. He invites the different people of the Continent to combine their efforts and their ships, in order that the ocean, which ought to be the property of all, may be no longer under the dominion of one nation, but that each may participate, according to the extent of its territory and population, in a free and general commerce with the two worlds.

Here, although the task of M. de Fleurieu might have been finished, the desire of being still farther useful to navigators, induced him to add to it another volume.

Captain Chanal had carefully noticed in his Journal the distances at which he first observed certain birds and fish: such remarks inform the navigator that he is in the vicinity of some main land; but, to derive a proper advantage from these observations, it is necessary to be acquainted, to a certain extent, with natural history; and M. de Fleurieu inserted such outlines of his study, as might be useful to the seaman. Perhaps he thus derived some recreation from his more abstruse studies; or probably he was influenced by the attraction of descriptive writing, which gave lightness and variety to his style.

But, though M. de Fleurieu deviated from his subject, he soon returned to it in a happy manner, by his inquiries relative to Drake's Land, and a critical analysis of Roggewen's Voyage round the world; in this part of the work he

announced



announced in positive terms, his project of revising all the voyages of anterior times, in order to put their useful facts, as well as those of modern works, at the command of our navigators; and to insert the result of each particular discussion in the general chart of modern discoveries; he likewise intended to distinguish the discoveries of later times, from those places which were possessed by the ancients, and which had been newly reconnoitred; so that we might have a description of the great ocean, between America and Asia, as exact as could be given from the present state of navigation, aided by the numerous materials of earlier times, which could be collected and analysed. In all his subsequent researches, the same spirit of impartial criticism and judgment was evident, as had been applauded in an Essay which he published anonymously during his ministry, under the title of "Discoveries by the French, in 1768 and 1769." His object was at that time to expose a kind of arrogance too much in vogue, which induced navigators to give their own names, or those of their countries, to lands already discovered, and named by previous voyagers, which embarrassed history and practical navigation with trouble and uncertainty. But in this very work, which he wrote to ensure the rights of Messrs. Bougainville and Surville, against the pretensions or false remarks of several English voyagers, one could not observe without pleasure, the impartial manner in which he spoke of Dalrymple, who had neither committed the errors nor the injustice of his countrymen, as well as the deserved praise which he gave to the celebrated Cook, on whom, however, he might have bestowed much more without exceeding the line of discretion.

The success of this work could not be doubtful in France; nor was it less successful in England, where M. de Fleurieu met with a translator as impartial as himself, who undertook to diffuse this book amongst his countrymen, "to make (as he declared) a voluntary sacrifice to truth"; and who, in his notes, as well as in his preface, always does justice to the minute and profound researches of the French geographers, and particularly to those of the learned and ingenious author before him.

The voyage of M. Marchand procured for M. de Fleurieu a testimony not less flattering, because it was disinterested, from a Spaniard, who complained that

his nation was treated, by M. de Fleurieu, with a severity that it had ceased to deserve. The learned Spaniard, however, did not hesitate to adopt the new nomenclature of lands and seas, proposed in the Appendix to this work.

To give an accurate nomenclature to a science, it is at least necessary that the principles of that science be well-founded, and its great divisions perfectly established: now, all nomenclatures have been gradually introduced, in proportion as the sciences were formed, and when ideas of them were still incomplete, if not entirely inaccurate. In this respect, no one science ought to reproach another, as they stood nearly all alike. Astronomy, the most ancient and perhaps the most advanced branch of human knowledge, affords continual examples of denominations which have been several times changed, without even yet meeting with just substitutes.

Chemistry, has almost solely yielded to the necessity of an entirely new nomenclature; M. de Fleurieu wished to render a similar service to hydrography. The reform was more easy. The globe is now sufficiently known, if not in all its details, at least as a whole: we were tolerably well acquainted with the limits and the shape of countries and seas, which have not yet been traversed; it was time to dispel those denominations which had been vaguely and by chance imposed upon seas, only the smallest portion of which had been visited. By showing the inaccuracy of such appellations as he wished to abolish, and the reasons for those intended to be substituted, he proposed a nomenclature which must please all nations, whose rights it specified, while it would give to all the isles and lands the names imposed on them by the navigators who first discovered them.

This nomenclature has already been adopted by several learned men of different nations, and it has been generally approved; nevertheless, this species of revolution in science, though begun, can only be completed by the entire renovation of all nautical charts; but the success of this subject, though slow, may be only the more certain.

The work just mentioned was the last which M. de Fleurieu published. If the changes which had so long convulsed France proved so fatal to this gentleman's fortune, as well as to his labours and his tranquillity, the epoch of the general regeneration brought to him a  
new

new degree of consideration. He had been successively appointed councillor of state, president of the naval department, and intendant-general of the emperor's household. When the infirmities of age came upon him, and diminished the activity so necessary for those various functions; yet new honours, a place in the senate, and the appointment of governor of the Thuilleries, attested the high satisfaction of the monarch at his services.

As soon as he found himself more at leisure, M. de Fleurieu resumed his favourite occupations, for which he is principally indebted for his reputation, and the name which he has left behind him. What he had done to illustrate some particular voyages, and the clearness with which he had treated some obscure points, to which he had devoted much attention, induced the public to expect from him a general history of navigation, and there were proofs that it was his intention to compose such a work. It was even believed that the introduction to it was nearly ready for the press. The first book was to treat of ancient voyages. A person of correct judgment, to whom he had read some extracts, was struck with a very curious article, "On the nature of the voyages undertaken by the ancients, and on the form and size of their ships."

Another work was reported to be on the point of completion, and its publication was fully expected, it was called, "The Neptune of the North Seas; or an Atlas of the Cattegat and the Baltic." This grand and magnificent atlas was commenced more than twenty years ago. Out of seventy-one plates, of which it was to consist, seventy were nearly finished. They only waited for a few trifling corrections, which he wished to give them himself, for he had spared neither pains nor expense on this work, but had superintended its execution throughout. By long experience he had found out, that the drawing paper usually employed for such works was not fit to receive and display the various figures and delineations; he therefore traced the scales and divisions of his charts on the copper itself. Such scrupulous attention required so long a time, that he often expected to see himself anticipated in

this work by the northern navigators, who, by continually visiting those coasts, might be tempted to imitate the fine examples he had set them so many years before. It is certain that they had every facility for composing, in less time, a description which, though less splendid in several respects, might deserve the preference of seamen, in consequence of the numerous details, which it was not possible for him to insert in his own, that had been so long in hand. Yet we can only attribute the slowness with which he proceeded in this work to the extraordinary events that have succeeded each other in France during the last twenty years; let us, however, hope that the subject which caused him so much anxiety will not be lost to posterity, but that we may see "the Neptune of the North Seas" speedily published.

Though the declining health of M. de Fleurieu had prevented him for some time from attending the sittings of the Institute, or the Board of Longitude, we yet hoped that his life would be protracted; and, to judge from the vast undertaking he had planned, he doubtless was of the same opinion; but one morning, while solacing himself with the caresses and infantile sports of his two daughters, he was suddenly struck with a paralytic affection, which almost instantly deprived him of strength, sensation, and life.

He was married in 1792 to Mademoiselle Deslacs d'Arcambal, with whom he constantly enjoyed all the happiness which could arise from an union with virtue and good sense. After losing his slender fortune by the storms of the revolution, he did not long enough enjoy the brilliant change that he owed to the generosity of the Emperor, to leave his children any thing more than his name, an example of every virtue, and the respect which the memory of such a man so justly receives.

M. de Fleurieu died on the 18th of August, 1810. His successor at the Institute is M. Beautemps-Beaupré, and, at the Board of Longitude, M. Rossel, of the Institute, both of whom are known by their labours in the voyage in search of La Peyrouse.



*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

THE NAKED GOSPEL.

THE Naked Gospel, a Socinian book of the last century, is ascribed in Atterbury's Remains to Dr. Bury, of Exeter College, who was ejected for this act of heresy.

CERVANTES' WIFE.

In 1584, Cervantes married Dona Catalina de Salazar, who brought him a fortune of near 60*l.* sterling (equal to 150*l.* or 200*l.* at present), which, according to the inventory, consisted of a vineyard, a garden, and a plantation of olive and almond trees, estimated at 37*l.* and the remainder of household furniture, and the following articles, which may be inserted as matters of curiosity:

	s.	d.
Four bee-hives .....	19	8
Five pounds of wax .....	4	0
Six bushels of flour .....	14	0
One bushel of wheat .....	1	9
45 hens and chickens, 1 cock .....	9	9
An alabaster image of our Lady with the child Jesus .....	3	5
An oil picture, in a frame, of ditto ..	3	5
A silver image of our Lady of Loretto ..	3	3
Two images of the child Jesus, with their shirts and jackets .....	2	8
A crucifix .....	0	10
A picture of St. Francis .....	0	8

This fortune was to remain at her own disposal, and Cervantes settled on her 100 ducats, or about 12*l.* being one tenth of all he possessed, which thousand ducats would at present be equivalent to between three or four hundred pounds sterling.

MEDAL OF ELLIOTT.

A medal was struck at Berlin in honour of General Elliott. On one side the profile of that brave officer is represented with this inscription: *Elliott an Martis socius? Non: Jupiter ipse est.* On the reverse the rock of Gibraltar, with this inscription: *Victrix in flammis, victrix Gibraltar in undis.*

HAMLET.

Capel thinks there are traces of an acted Hamlet as early as 1593; and that Shakespeare's extant Hamlet did not precede 1605. He attributes both plays to Shakespeare, and supposes the last to be new-written. But the probability seems to be, that the first Hamlet is of some other author; and that the various emendations intended were never completed. A first act so admirably written can hardly have brought on so lame and im-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 233,

potent a conclusion; unless the pressing demand for representation had induced the author to use the new that was ready with the old that was known.

BALTHAZAR MONCONYS.

Monconys visited England in 1663, with his pupil the duke of Chevreuse. He had obtained the first introductions, was presented at court, and frequented the elevated circles. On his return to France he published his tour, which occupied only two months.

He notices already at Dover the strict observance of Sunday. He describes a ball at court, in which Charles the Second danced first with his queen and then with his mistress, Lady Castlemaine. The room was ill lighted with silver sconces.

He attended a meeting of the Royal Society, called on Hobbes and on Boyle.

He dined with the Earl of Manchester. The first course consisted of eight dishes of roast meat, fowl, and boiled joints, with soup or pottage in the middle. The second course offered removes of smaller size, pastry, fish, stags' tongues, and game. The third course, or dessert, offered sweet-meats and fruits.

He visited Oxford, and called on Dr. Wallis.

Balthazar Monconys had travelled in the East: he was born at Lyons, and died in the year 1665; he had especially attended to chemistry.

FOUQUET.

Nicholas Fouquet, the son of a counsellor, was born in 1615. Brought up to his father's profession, he became at 25 Master of Requests, and at 35 Attorney-general of the Parliament of Paris.

A fashionable libertine and a fascinating companion, he was admitted to the private parties of the king, who in 1653 made him superintendant of the finances of France, and created him Marquis of Belleisle.

Accused of peculation by Colbert, he was confined awhile anonymously, first in the isle Saint Marguerite, and finally in the Bastille, where he died. It was he who wore the iron mask, so long an historic riddle; as was ascertained, on taking the Bastille, by the finding of his card of commitment.

The commission appointed to try Fouquet, believing that Louis the XIVth. wished to screen the patron of his youthful pleasures, spent three years without

U u

coming

coming to any decision: when the death of the culprit terminated their proceedings.

The advocate Pelisson wrote a skilful defence of Fouquet, who was no doubt a defaulter, but who was pursued with a jealous and intolerant animosity by Colbert.

Lafontaine, the fabulist, honourably adhered to the adversity of a nobleman who had done him service. The elegy on Fouquet's commitment, which begins,

Remplissez l'air de cris,  
Dans vos grottes profondes,  
Pleurez, Nymphes de Vaux, &c.

though not so fine a composition as Pope's Epistle to the Earl of Oxford, was dictated by analogous feeling.

#### APPARITION.

Baronius relates, that the Platonist Marsilio Ficino made an agreement with his friend Michael Mercato, that whichever died first should appear to the survivor and let him know the nature of the other world. Ficino died first. Not long after, Mercato heard a voice calling to him, and, looking up, saw his friend Ficino sitting on a white horse; but, on Mercato's eagerly pronouncing his name, the spectres disappeared. This is a case of internal apparition, of imaginary vision, well attested, and quite probable.

#### DIVORCE.

Aulus Gellius says, (*l. iv. c. 5*) that the first example of recorded divorce among the Romans was given by Canilius Ruga, who, in the year 523 after the foundation of the city, repudiated his wife for sterility. This the censor approved; and thus the precedent became law.

In the course of time other such experiments were tried with success. The taking of priests' orders, the captivity of a husband who had been absent five years, the notoriety of mental infirmities in either party, the sodomy of the husband, or the adultery of the wife, became legal grounds of divorce.

These laws were too lax, and produced a licentious morality. The Christian clergy inveighed against them, but adopted an opposite extreme: Saint Augustin introduced into the Catholic church the absolute indissolubility of marriage.

Our English laws partake more of Catholic severity than of Pagan looseness, and are stricter than those of the continental Protestants. Some inconveniences are felt. In all our sea-ports there are wives of sailors who are driven to lead immoral lives, because a five-years' deser-

tion does not dissolve the marriage tie. There are frequent cases of confirmed insanity, which surely ought to liberate the parties from each other. There are indelicate cases which might perhaps most expediently be veiled under a law for conceding all the privileges of widowhood after a five-years' desertion of his home by the husband.

The absurdest of all causes assigned for divorce is perhaps that made choice of in the case of Audovere, wife of Chilperic, king of France. This queen was put away for having been godmother to her own child, which she was well enough to carry to the font.

#### SIMILE.

Talking with a fool is like walking with a cripple; he is always to stop for.

#### FAMILY OF CERVANTES.

In 1605, a gentleman was murdered in the street in which Cervantes resided, and, in consequence of the inquests which were made, we learn that in the apartments which were occupied in one of the houses in that street, there lodged Miguel de Cervantes, aged 57; Dona Catalina, his wife; Dona Isabel de Saavedra, his natural daughter, spinster, 20 years of age; Dona Andrea, his sister, twice a widow, above 50 years old; her daughter, aged 28; Maria Cevallos, their only servant, aged 18. Cervantes, his daughter, his sister, and her daughter, were sent to prison, but the next day they were all released upon bail, although confined to their own house, from which confinement they were soon liberated.

#### FERBER.

The Courlander, John Jacob Ferber, published in 1776, at Mientau, an Oryctography of Derbyshire. This book contains a remarkably neat Mineralogical Survey of the Peak and its Neighbourhood. The author gives great praise to a watchmaker in Derby of the name of Whitehurst, and to a land-surveyor, or geographer, of the name of Burdett, who facilitated his deep researches. He was introduced to Whitehurst by Dr. Franklin. An attached Vocabulary, which gives the German nomenclature of our English terms of art, remains useful to those geological inquirers who read the German mineralogists.

#### FRENCH GENDERS.

Some words in French are at the same time both masculine and feminine. An instance occurs in the name of the *passerculus nucus*. The French dictionaries teach us to write, *Un friquet male*: and also *une friquet femelle*.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## ODE,

TO THE SONS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

*Occasioned by the Commencement of Hostilities ;*

By the REV. JOHN BLACK, Woodbridge.

SONS of COLUMBIA, sheathe the sword !  
And BRITAIN stay thy vengeful hand !

What profit can dire War afford ?

Why thus with hostile banners stand ?

Let Passion's swelling wave subside,

And Reason rule instead of Pride.

Ah ! think, if War spread wide his flame,

What thousands in the strife must die—

How few behind them leave a name,

Yet tears for each fill some fond eye !

Think of the widow's heavy sighs,

And the poor orphan's melting cries !

But should not these soft sorrows move,

And headlong Anger shout "To arms !"

And fierce Defiance long to prove,

His might amidst the field's alarms ;

And Hate and Ire inflame each host,

And cannon thunder round the coast.

Yet will not Interest's voice prevail ?

Reflect, how Commerce must decline,

The loom stand still, and Want assail

The many that must starve pine ;

And burdens weigh each nation down,

And wild Despair with fury frown.

Ye brothers are : both Freedom prize ;

And in one language worship Heav'n :

Why then Religion's voice despise,

By hellish Hatred madly driv'n ?

Let Reason and Religion reign,

And War's grim dogs once more enchain !

Encroach not on each other's right,

Let Justice lift aloft her scale !

Ye both are brave—both prov'd in fight—

Oppressive Wrong cannot prevail ;

Then throw those gleaming arms aside,

In peace the plough and shuttle guide !

## THE BROKEN VOW ;

By Mr. PARRY.

WHEN the waters cease to flow,

When sweet roses cease to blow,

When the clouds no longer move,

Then, oh then, I'll cease to love.

Thus a youth, with wily art,

Won Amelia's guileless heart,

But too soon the hapless maid,

Was dishonour'd and betray'd.

Still the silver waters flow,

Still the roses sweetly blow,

Still the clouds incessant move,

But the youth has ceas'd to love !

Sept. 9, 1812,

## THE NATURE OF THINGS,

A DIDACTIC POEM, IN SIX BOOKS ;

By Titus Lucretius Carus,

TRANSLATED BY Dr. BUSBY.\*

## Invocation.

PARENT of Rome ! sweet Venus ! source  
of love !

Delight of mortals and the blest above !

Who glad'st the earth, the sea, all things  
that lieBeneath yon gliding spheres that beam on  
high ;From thee all pleasure, beauty, being,  
flows,Life springs to light, and pregnant nature  
glows,Thee, goddess ! thee the winds and tempests  
fly,Clouds at thy presence quit the bright'ning  
sky ;The teeming earth exerts her genial pow'rs,  
In fair profusion spreads her sweetest flow'rs ;

The smiling seas in gentle waves appear,

And glory gilds the tranquil atmosphere.

When youthful Spring salutes the cheer-  
ful vales,

And soft Favonius wakes his balmy gales,

Pierc'd by thy flame, gay birds in every  
bow'r

Feel thy approach, and hail thy sacred pow'r ;

Exulting herds o'er laughing verdure play,

Rush through the rapid streams, and bound-  
less stray.

Rapt into bliss by thy inspiring charms,

Thy sweet allurements, and thy soft alarms,

All beings burn thy pleasure to fulfil,

And wait, enraptur'd, on thy heav'nly will ;

Through seas and streams thy kindly power  
prevails,O'erspreads the mountains and pervades the  
dales,

The bow'ry mansions of melodious birds,

And open pastures of rejoicing herds,

Darts through each kindling breast love's  
melting rage,

And all things renovates from age to age.

Thee, whom all nature's joyous works  
obey,Whose smiles from chaos called primæval  
day ;

Thee in whose absence every lustre dies,

All beauty vanishes and pleasure flies ;—

\* We are enabled, by the favour of the Translator, to lay before our readers the introduction to this elegant and spirited translation, which promises to rank high among our national poetry.

Thee I invoke: possess me while I sing:  
To Memmius' ear eternal truths I bring.  
Memmius, sweet goddess! whom thou deign'st  
to grace

With all endowments to adorn his race;  
For him, kind deity! inspire my tongue,  
Immortal beauty pour into my song.  
Meanwhile, by sea, by land, bid discord cease,  
And bless the world with everlasting peace;  
Thou, thou alone canst peace bestow; for  
Mars,

Armipotent, sole arbiter of wars,  
Bound by the eternal wound of love, reclines  
On thy fair breast, and all his soul resigns;  
With fondly-eager looks admiring lies,  
And drinks celestial transport at his eyes;  
Pants o'er those charms which every wish  
employ,

Tastes thy ambrosial lip, and sinks in joy.  
Oh, fairest Goddess! while thy heav'nly  
arms

Infold the Immortal whom thy beauty warms,  
In melting words thy soft persuasion pour,  
And peace, sweet peace, for mighty Rome  
implore!

In these disastrous times I strive in vain  
To greet my Memmius with a cheerful strain:  
Nor will the zeal of his illustrious blood  
Desert his country and the public good;  
But still, lov'd youth! the moments Rome  
can spare,

On me bestow; becalm'd and free from  
care,

To truth attend, and heav'nly wisdom  
share.

#### BELINDA'S SIGH.

TO the yew-shaded dell, midst many an urn,  
Where the relics of Caleb repose,  
Dejected Belinda had wanser'd to mourn,  
And to Silence unburthen'd her woes.

She mus'd on his virtues, his ardor, and truth,  
When a tear from her heart fill'd her eye,  
A requiem she breath'd to the shade of the  
youth,  
And unbosom'd a grief-gotten sigh.

Aurora, arising, beheld it upspring,  
And she bore it to Æolus away,  
Who deck'd the warm tribute with gossamer  
wing,  
And it flits as a zephyr in May.

London, 1812.

A. KYNE.

#### ELEGY,

##### TO MY NATIVE VALE.

HAIL, native vale! still to my bosom dear:  
Dear as the stream that mantles round  
my heart,

Where Nature's complicated charms appear;  
Sad was the task from thy lov'd scenes to  
part.

'Twas there the soul's primæval spark I drew,  
First woo'd the Muse in the ambrosial  
grove,

There hail'd the seasons as they rose anew,  
Which call'd young Genius forth to sing  
its love.

O matchless vale! still nurtur'd by the Dart,  
Long may thy banks an ample produce give,  
May Heav'n its blessings to thy sons impart,  
And teach them still in happiness to live.

Portray'd by Fancy, sweet thy meads appear,  
The hill, the dell, the river murmur'ing  
sweet,

The blooming beauties of the vernal year,  
That Flora strew'd beneath my youthful  
feet.

Ah, tho' I'm doom'd to bid thy charms adieu,  
And brave the frowns of hoary-headed Care,  
Still shall my soul filial throb for you,  
And for thy welfare breathe the fervent  
pray'r.

Extend thine arm, thou great Almighty God!  
Avert the threat'ning ills that may im-  
pend,

O guard my kindred and their lov'd abode,  
For on thy goodness all our hopes depend.

O, source of good,—firm, universal, Shield,  
When cares assail, thy strong assistance give;  
Give them that peace which thou alone canst  
yield,

And in return our gratitude receive.

London.

A. KYNE.

#### ON THE ROSE;

*Translated from the Greek of Anacreon.*

SONS of Joy! ere day's beam closes  
Its refulgent course above,  
We'll crown Bacchus with the roses  
Of the beauteous God of Love.

Let us now their garlands blooming  
Round our locks and temples twine;  
Whilst with smiles the bowl illuming,  
Here we quaff the nectar'd wine.

Rose, bright gem of ruby splendour!  
Thou art Flora's darling care;  
Spring comes forth, thou dost attend her,  
Glitt'ring on her bosom fair.

Rose! thy od'rous leaves unfolding,  
Charm th' Olympian seats of bliss;  
Love, thy virgin blush beholding,  
Sanctifies thee with a kiss.

See how proudly he advances!  
O'er his locks thy blooms expand,  
Breathing fragrance as he dances  
With the Graces hand in hand.

Crown me, Bacchus, god of pleasure!  
To thy temple then I'll go,  
And thy praise, in lofty measure,  
From my golden lyre shall flow.

There, whilst thick o'ershadowing roses  
Round me wreath their chaplets gay,  
With my nymph, till evening closes,  
I will dance the hours away.

Φίλος Διονύσου.

PATENTS



## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

\* \* Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.

MR. GEORGE DOLLAND'S, (LONDON,) for an improved Method of lighting the Binnacle Compass, used for steering Ships at Sea, &c.

WE shall give an account of this invention in the words of the specification, which are as follow:—"It illuminates the compass by prismatic reflection; it applies a lens between the eye of the steersman and the compass, by which the compass is magnified, and it adds springs to the compass. First there is a lantern composed of metal, to which is applied a prism: this lantern contains a lamp of the usual construction, and the prism reflects the light upon the face of the compass: the form and position of the lantern and prism can be varied, as circumstances may require. Secondly, the lens that magnifies the compass must be of such focal length as not to confine the steersman to a fixed distance. Thirdly, the card of the compass is so constructed as to prevent the vibrations: this is obtained by a bar or false needle, placed at right angles to the needle. The point on which the card traverses is supported by two cylinders, in the interior of which is a spiral spring, for the purpose of preserving the point and securing the card in its place during the violent motion of the ship; and at each axis of the gimbals is a spiral spring; the use of these springs is to relieve the compass when the ship is greatly agitated."

Among the observations of the patentee on his own invention are these: the advantages of this binnacle consists in the steadiness and equality of the light, which in the night is obtained by prismatic reflection; the facility and security with which the lantern may be removed to an enclosed place to be trimmed, for which there is rarely any necessity, as the lamp will burn from twelve to fifteen hours; and, the lamp being enclosed in a lantern, the light cannot be blown out nor the oil spilled. The lens in the front of the binnacle, which magnifies the compass, enables the steersman to see the point distinctly; and, the whole apparatus being enclosed, the light is prevented from appearing in the night to any person except the steersman, and the weather from affecting the compass.

The improvements relating immediately to the compass are as follows: it is sus-

pended in gimbals as usual, with the addition of a spiral spring to each axis: these springs relieve the compass when any sudden or violent motion of the ship takes place. The compass card is so constructed as to prevent its vibrating, and it is suspended on a spiral spring acting within two cylinders. By this suspension the point is preserved, and the card secured in its place, although the motion may be excessively violent.

In connection with the above description of Mr. Dolland's invention, the reader should be referred to a patent on the same subject, taken out by Mr. Egerton Smith, of Liverpool, and of which an account was given in the Monthly Magazine about a year ago.

MR. BENJAMIN MILNE'S, (BRIDLINGTON,) for an improved Double Bell and Gun Alarm.

According to Mr. Milne's specification, and drawing attached thereto, there is a wooden box, about twenty-two inches long, and ten inches deep, shut up by two doors, which doors are thrown open by springs when the alarm goes off. Within is a blunderbuss, or any other well constructed piece of fire-arms with a lock; a steel spring with two bells; an upright frame of cast iron, to which a long lever, trigger, and stamper, are screwed. By the falling of an iron stamper the gun and bells go off, and the doors are thrown open. The stamper is supported by a trigger, and the bells are hooked on in a hole in the side of the stamper near the brass knob; the trigger has a smaller end, whereby the other end is raised to permit the end of the long lever to pass under it. There is an upright lever which supports the trigger, stamper, and bells; and small lines of whip-cord, or wire, are fastened to the lower extremity thereof, by which the alarm is discharged. To the middle of the stamper is fixed a brass knob, by which it is raised to the top of the box; there is a hole in the side in which to hang the bells. By means of a small iron bolt near the bottom of the lever, the long lever of the cast-iron frame will be secured in its place, and then the alarm cannot go off, either by accident or design. When the stamper falls an iron tumbler draws the gun trigger, and likewise the bolt, which is fixed on the front

front of the box, and thus the doors are opened and the gun fired at the same instant.

By way of prevention there is a spring adapted to stop the recoil when the gun is discharged: a metallic pan upon the floor of the box to catch the scattered particles of gunpowder, and plates on the back and top to prevent the possibility of fire; and a lock upon the door to secure the whole from wet or molestation.

To adapt the invention to practical purposes there are small lines of pack-thread connected with buttons on the ends of the box, by which the alarm is discharged; these are fastened to doors and windows, conducted across passages, garden walks, areas, &c. If they are left rather slack, a person crossing them will not feel the touch before the alarm be gone off. We shall now transcribe the instructions laid down by the patentee, in order that the use and application of his invention may be correctly understood and made.

1st. Place the box firmly in an horizontal and perpendicular direction upon the ground, or a table; if it hang against a wall, or in a tree. This precaution must be observed, or the bells will not vibrate regularly.

2d. Lift up the iron stamper by the brass knob to the top of the box.

3d. Bring down the tail of the trigger with your right hand to a level, till the other end is raised sufficiently high to permit the end of the long iron lever to pass under it, the stamper will then be supported.

4th. Push up the small bolt which is near the bottom of the long lever, and the alarm cannot be pulled off. Now you may place your lines.

5th. Raise the spring which is behind the upright frame, and it will remain there.

6th. Put up the bells to the hole in the side of the stamper near the brass knob, and they will hang there.

7th. Move the butt-end of the gun back a little to clear the muzzle end, bring the muzzle end forward, and the gun will come out.

8th. Charge the gun.

9th. Return the gun, first put the butt-end of the gun into its place, move it back a little, and the muzzle will go into the place; put the string at the butt-end tightly down.

10th. Prime and cock the gun, and hook on the trigger-wire.

11th. Shoot up the bolt which is upon the front of the box.—N.B. You must be particularly careful to push up this bolt before you bar the right hand door; if you neglect, both doors will remain shut, and the sound of the alarm will not be distinctly heard.

12th. Bolt the right hand door with your left hand.

13th. Draw back the small bolt near the bottom of the iron lever.

14th. Lock the left hand door and take the key out.

In this state of the machinery every thing is prepared and ready, and, if any of the buttons or strings connected therewith be drawn, the blunderbuss will give fire, and the bells be set a ringing.

And further, if you prepare the alarm early in the evening, you have only to put up the small bolt and lock the door, then all will be safe till you wish to withdraw the bolts, and leave it at liberty to go off.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

### BIOGRAPHY.

**A** BREEFE Memoriall of the Life and Death of Dr. James Spottiswood, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland, and of the labyrinth of troubles he fell into in that kingdom, and the manner of the unhappy accident which brought such troubles upon him. Published from a manuscript in the Auchinleck Library, small 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed.

Memoirs of Mr. Thomas Atkins, late of New-street, Gough-square; by the Rev. C. Buck. 1s.

### CLASSICS.

Some Account of an ancient Manuscript of Martial's Epigrams, illustrated by an engraving; by John Graham Dalyell, esq. 8vo. 11. 1s.

Æschyli Septem Contra Thebas. Ad Fidem M. Storum emendavit, Notas et Glossarium adjecit Carolus Jacobus Blomfield, A.M. Coll. SS. Trin. apud Cantab. nuper Socius. 8vo. 7s.

**DRAMA.**  
Look at Home; by I. Eyre. A Play, in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. 2s. 6d.  
Romeo and Juliet Travesty. In Three Acts. 12mo. 4s.

**EDUCATION.**  
The Parent's and Tutor's Catechism of the first



first Drawings of Juvenile Knowledge, illustrated by a Clock Face, with moveable hands, &c. &c.; by M. Pelham, author of the London Primer. 1s.

Sermons for Schools, one for every Sunday in the year, and four for Festivals, selected and abridged from Blair, Horne, Gisborne, Paley, Porteus, &c. &c.; by the Rev. S. Barrow. 6s.

Diurnal Readings, being lessons compiled from the most approved authorities, and calculated to combine entertainment with instruction. 12mo. 6s.

A New System of English Grammar, with exercises and questions for examination, and an Appendix; by William Angus, A.M. 12mo. 5s.

The Translator's Assistant, being a Series of progressive French and English Exercises, preparatory to entering upon the translation of *Telemaque*; by A. Lindley, author of the *Preparatory French Grammar*. 2s.

The Geography of Modern Europe, in which are introduced the recent alterations and divisions of its empires, kingdoms, and states; by George Richard Hoare, 18mo. 3s.

An Abridgment of Dr. Oliver's Grammar of the English Language for Schools. 12mo. 3s.

The Reciter; a work particularly adapted for Schools; consisting of Pieces, moral, religious, and sacred, in verse and prose; by I. Ward. cr. 8vo. 7s.

Brief View of the respective Claims of Dr. Bell and Mr. J. Lancaster; by I. Hollingsworth. 6d.

English Proverbial Sayings and Maxims. 12mo. 5s.

Rose and Emily, or Sketches of Youth. 12mo. 6s.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies. Vol. II. 4to. By I. Thompson. 11. 11s. 6d.

#### LAW.

Law of Libel; in which is contained a general History of this Law in the ancient Codes; by T. L. Holt. 12s.

Cobbett's Collection of State Trials, and Proceedings for High Treason, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, from the earliest Period to the present Time; with Notes and other illustrations. Compiled by T. Howell, esq. Vol. XV. royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.

#### MATHEMATICS.

The Eighth Number of the Enquirer, or Literary, Philosophical, and Mathematical Repository.

#### MEDICINE.

A Grammar of Medicine, theoretical and practical, for the use of Students, with engravings. 7s.

A Botanical Materia Medica; consisting of the generic and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms and references to medical authors; by Jonathan Stokes, M.D. 4 vols. 8vo. 31.

Tirocinium Medicum; or a Dissertation on the Duties of Youth apprenticed to the Medical Profession. By William Chamberlaine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Medical Society of London. 7s.

A Letter on the State and Condition of Apothecaries, with proposals for making their offices more respectable and more beneficial to the public; by a true Surgeon. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

#### MILITARY.

Important Advice recommended to all Officers of the Line and Militia, particularly to Officers going to Spain and Portugal; by I. Bromley. 1s.

A Narrative of Facts connected with the Military System, and illicit Trade of a Part of the Channel Islands; by G. Leabon. 3s. 6d.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Astronomical and Geographical Essays; by the late G. Adams. The sixth edition, edited and improved by W. Jones. 8vo. 12s.

Outlines of a Course of Natural Philosophy. Part I. by John Playfair, F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. I. 9s.

#### NOVELS.

Tales, instructive and entertaining; by the Rev. S. Wesley. 4s.

My Own Times. 2 vols. 9s.

Marie Anne Lais, the Courtesan; or Certain Illustrations. 7s.

Memoirs of a Princess, or First Love. 2 vols. 16s.

#### POETRY.

A New Translation, in Rhyme, of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, with the Latin Text; by Thomas Orger. Vol. I. 10s. in boards.

Rejected Addresses, or the New *Theatrum Poetarum*. Containing twenty-one addresses, with the Initials of the Authors' Names. 5s.

Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of the late Right Hon. S. Perceval; by I. Cabanel. 1s.

Rhymes of Northern Bards; being a Collection of old and new Songs and Poems, peculiar to the counties of Northumberland and Durham. 12mo. 6s.

Original Poems, rural and descriptive; by I. Hitchcock. 12mo. 5s.

The Prostitute, a Poem; by W. Perkins. 2s. 6d.

Stanzas in Honour of the late Victories of the Marquis of Wellington; by G. Jackson. 1s.

Napoleon, a Poem; by W. Colton. 2s.

Tales in Verse; by the Rev. George Crabbe, LL.B. 8vo. 12s.

#### POLITICS.

Burke's Works. Vol. V. 4to. 11. 12s. 6d.

Thoughts on the State of the Country, the late Negotiation for a new Ministry, and the Disposition of Parties at the Close of the last Session of Parliament, July 29, 1812.

An Attempt to Record the political Principles, Sentiments, and Motives, of the Right Hon. W. Pitt. 8vo. 6s.

Few

**Few plain Questions and Observations on the Catholic Emancipation**; by W. Bromley. 1s.

**Influence of Prerogative**; being an attempt to remove popular Misconceptions respecting the present State of the British Constitution. By H. Twiss. 4s.

#### THEOLOGY.

**A Sermon on the Sanctification of the Lord's Day**; by the Rev. James Rudge, A.B., Curate and Lecturer of Limehouse. 1s.

**Examination of Dr. Marsh's Answer to all the Arguments in Favour of the British and Foreign Bible Society**; by I. Otter. 2s.

**Considerations on the Life and Death of Abel, &c.**; by Bishop Horne. 18mo. 2s.

**Contemplations of an ancient Layman on the Christian System**; by I. Bradney. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

**Sermon before the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, April 19, 1812, at St. Andrew's, Holborn**; by the Rev. I. Garrow. 1s. 6d.

**Sermon, January 22, 1812, at the Parish Church of St. Andrew Wardrobe**; by the Rev. I. Horne. 1s.

**A Reformed Communion Office for the Administration of the Christian Eucharist, commonly called the Lord's Supper**. 2s. 6d.

**Simpson's Plea for the Deity of Jesus, and the Doctrines of the Trinity**; with a Life of the Author. By E. Parsons. 8vo. 12s.

**The Cottage Library, in 4 vols.** 12mo. 16s.

**Legislative Authority of Revealed Grace**; by I. Bennet. cr. 8vo. 7s.

**Attempt towards a New Historical and Political Explanation of the Book of Revelation**; by W. Brown. 8vo. 8s.

**The Second Exodus; or Reflections on the Prophecies of the Last Times, fulfilled by late Events and now fulfilling, by the Scourge of Popery in Preparation for the Ending of the Indignation, and the Conversion and Restoration of Israel**; by the Rev. W. Estrick, M.A. late Fellow of University College, Oxford. Vol. III. 8vo. 7s.

**Ecclesiastical Researches; or Philo and Josephus proved to be the Historians and Apologists of Christ, of his Followers, and of the Gospel**; by John Jones. 8vo. 12s.

**Objections of a Churchman to Uniting with the Bible Society**; including a Reply to the Arguments advanced in Favour of that Association; by the Rev. Frederic Nolan. 2s.

**A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the**

**Peculiar of the Deanery of Hereford, July 30**; by George Gretton, D.D., Dean of Hereford. 1s. 6d.

Here followeth the Coptic of the Reasoning which was betwixt the Abbote of Croisraguell & John Knox, in Mayboill, concerning the Masse, in the year of God, a thousand five hundred thre score and two yeires. Imprinted at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekpreuik, & are to be sold at his hous in the Netherbow. Cum privilegio, 1563. Reprinted 1812: Black letter, from types cast on purpose, at private expense. Small quarto, 12s.

**Ane Oratioune, set furth be Master Quirine Kennedy, Commendator of Croisraguell, ye yeir of Gode 1561.** Black letter: from the original MS. in the Auchinleck library, small quarto. 7s. 6d.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

**A Description of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire**; illustrated by views, drawn and engraved by James Storer; royal 4to. with proofs on India paper, 2l. 2s.; ditto on common paper, 1l. 5s. super-royal 8vo. 16s.

**The History of Lynn, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Political, Commercial, Biographical, Municipal, and Military**; by William Richards, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

**A Translation of the Record called Domesday, so far as relates to the Counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester**; by the Rev. William Bawdwen, Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, in Yorkshire. 4to. 1l. 1s.

**The Counties separately; Middlesex and Hertford 7s. 6d.—Buckingham 6s.—Oxford 5s.—Gloucester 5s. 6d. sewed.**

**The Beauties of Monmouthshire.** 18mo. 5s.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

**Letters from the Continent, describing the Manners and Customs of Germany, Poland, Russia, and Switzerland, in the Years 1790, 1, and 2.** 8vo. 7s.

**Letters on the Nicobar Islands, their natural Productions, and the Manners, &c. of the Natives.** Addressed by the Rev. J. C. Haensel, to the Rev. C. I. Latrobe. 3s.

**Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea; or, Historical Narratives of the most noted Calamities and Providential Deliverances which have resulted from Maritime Enterprise; with a Sketch of various Expedients for preserving the Lives of Mariners.** With two Maps. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

**REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for EXECUTING the MEASURES recommended by the HOUSE of COMMONS for EXAMINING and COLLECTING the PUBLIC RECORDS.\***

**THAT** having, by virtue of the said commission, nominated and ap-

\* We have singular pleasure in submitting to the public some extracts from the intro-

pointed several learned persons, of ability, care, and diligence, upon whose fidelity we could sufficiently rely, to be our sub-commissioners, and under our direc-

ductory chapters of this great and magnificent work, the first volume only of which is already printed.



tion and control to be assisting to us in the premises; and having also, upon the reports of the said sub-commissioners, made to us from time to time, fully considered as well of the mode of preparing and completing the said collection, as of the several matters to be included therein, we have directed the said sub-commissioners to methodize and arrange all such materials, as appeared to us to be necessary for completing and duly setting forth the said collection, and to distribute them under the following heads:—First, an introduction; containing an account of all former printed collections, translations, and abridgments of the statutes, and of the plans heretofore proposed for an authentic publication, or for the revision, of the statutes; together with an account of the charters prefixed to this collection; the matters inserted therein, and their arrangement; the nature of the several records, and other sources from whence the said collection has been made, and the mode adopted in making and printing the same; the original language of the charters and statutes, and the translation annexed to this collection of the statutes; and also an account of the collections of the statutes of Scotland and Ireland, heretofore published by royal or parliamentary authority; with the methods successively adopted for promulgating the statutes before and since the union of Great Britain and Ireland:—Secondly, the text of the charters of the liberties of England, granted by King Henry I. King Stephen, and King Henry II; and also the great charters and charters of the forest, granted by King John and King Henry III., and the charters of confirmation granted by King Edward I.—Thirdly, a chronological table of the statutes, and instruments illustrative thereof, contained in this collection; distinguishing all matters inserted therein, which had not been inserted in any former printed collection of statutes, and specifying the several sources from which every statute and instrument is respectively derived; and the language in which such statute or instrument is written:—Fourthly, the text of the statutes, and relative instruments, with notes of various readings where necessary:—Fifthly, the common translation of all matters printed and translated in former collections of the statutes, with occasional notes of emendation; and also a translation of matters not translated or inserted in such former collections:

MONTHLY MAG. No. 233.

—Lastly, an alphabetical index of matters.

CHARLES ABBOT.—WILLIAM GRANT.

—FREDERICK CAMPBELL.—REDES-

DALE.—GLENBERVIE.—J. LONDON.

—CHARLES BATHURST.

Dated March 25, 1811.

*Of former printed Collections, Translations, and Abridgments of the Statutes.*

—The Statute Rolls previous to the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. being sometimes in Latin and sometimes in French, and from that time uniformly in English, the printed editions, according to their several periods, contain the statutes, either, 1st. in the languages in which they were respectively passed, proclaimed, or printed; during various periods from the time of Henry III. to the end of the reign of Richard III. without any translation: or 2ndly, translated for the whole or some part of those periods; and during subsequent periods, in English: or 3rdly, in Latin and in French respectively to the end of Edward IV. or Richard III. inclusive, with or without a translation; and in English from the beginning of Richard III. or of Henry VII.

The earliest of the printed editions or collections above referred to, is an alphabetical abridgment of statutes, as well previous as subsequent to Edward III. in Latin and French, the latest statute in which is 33 Henry VI. A.D. 1455. This is supposed to have been published before 1481.

Another very early edition, but supposed to be later than the preceding, and to have been printed about 1482, is a collection of the statutes, not abridged, from 1 Edward III. to 22 Edward IV. in Latin and French: this and the preceding article are attributed to the joint labours of the printers Lettou and Machlinia.

The statutes passed in the only parliament holden by Richard III. were printed, in French, by Caxton or Machlinia, or both, soon after they were passed, this being the first instance of a sessional publication. The like course was observed in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from which time the statutes appear to have been regularly printed and published to the end of each session.

The collection printed by Pynson, probably about the year 1497, 13 Henry VII. but certainly before 1504, 19 Henry VII. contains the statutes from 1 Edward III. to 1 Richard III. inclusive, in Latin

X x

and

and in French respectively; and those from 1 to 12 Henry VII. in English.

The small edition of the *Antiqua Statuta*, first printed by Pynson in 1508, and afterwards frequently reprinted, contains *Magna Carta*, *Carta de Foresta*, the Statutes of Merton, Maribridge, Westminster 1. and 2: and other statutes previous to 1 Edward III. in Latin and French respectively. These are the earliest printed copies now known of those statutes.

The abridgment of the statutes in English, to 11 Henry VIII. translated and printed by John Rastall, is preceded by a preface on the propriety of the laws being published in English. This appears to be the first English abridgment of statutes: and it helps to ascertain the period when the statutes were first "endited and written" in English; as the preface ascribes that measure to Henry VII. Subsequent English abridgments were published at various times by Rastall and other printers.

Various editions of the alphabetical abridgment of the statutes, above-mentioned, as published before 1481, were from time to time printed; enlarged by the abridgment of subsequent statutes: of these, the edition by Owen, including the statutes of 7 Hen. VIII. was printed in 1521. An Appendix, containing the abridgment of the Acts of the next ensuing session, 15 Hen. VIII. was printed in 1528, when a title was added. These collections form an exception to the general description of the editions of the statutes; for not only the statutes previous to and in the reign of Rich. III. are abridged in Latin or French, but the abridgment of the statutes of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. is in French, although they were originally passed and printed in English.

In 1531, Berthelet printed an edition of the *Antiqua Statuta*, similar to the editions by Pynson, with some additions. In 1532, Berthelet also printed a collection of statutes previous to 1 Edward III. not included in the *Antiqua Statuta*. This collection he entitled, "*Secunda Pars Veterum Statutorum*," and it is always so distinguished; it was frequently re-printed. The statutes contained in it are in French and Latin respectively.

Neither in the *Antiqua Statuta* by Pynson, nor in the *Secunda Pars Veterum Statutorum*, were the contents arranged in any chronological accuracy: in the *Antiqua Statuta* the two charters,

and the statutes of Merton and Maribridge, and Westminster 1 and 2, are placed first, and the other matters follow in a very confused manner. No better order is preserved in the *Secunda Pars*. These two parts of the *Vetera Statuta* were frequently reprinted together. The edition of them by Tottell in 1556 is the most known; this varies from Pynson's and Berthelet's, in some readings of the text of the statutes, and it is enlarged by the addition of "certain statutes with other needful things taken out of old copies examined by the rolls," printed at the end of the first part. Editions by Tottell in 1576 and 1587, and later editions by various printers, insert only a partial selection of ancient statutes, with further various readings, and add some modern statutes. On a comparison, made for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, there is reason to conclude that the copy used by Lord Coke in his *Second Institute* was that of 1587.

The earliest printed translation, not abridged, of the charters, and of several statutes previous to 1 Edward III. appears to have been made by Ferrers, a member of Parliament, from the editions of the *Vetera Statuta* and *Secunda Pars*, before noticed; it was first printed in 1534, and contains the greatest part, but not all, of the matters included in those editions, but does not arrange them in chronological order. In 1540 and 1542, other editions of this translation were published, with some amendments and additions.

In 1543, the Statutes in English, from the time of Henry III. to 19 Hen. VII. inclusive, chronologically arranged, were printed by Berthelet, in one volume, folio. It has not been satisfactorily ascertained that any complete chronological series of the statutes from *Magna Charta* to 1 Edward III., either in their original language, or in English, or that any translation of the statutes from 1 Edward III. to 1 Henry VII. had been published previous to this edition by Berthelet; though some books refer to editions by Berthelet, as of 1529 and 1540. It appears probable that the translation in this edition by Berthelet, was made from the small editions of the *Vetera Statuta* and *Secunda Pars*, and from Pynson's edition of the *Nova Statuta*, 1 Edward III. to 1 Richard III. inclusive. This edition contains some translations, particularly of the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, not included in either of the editions of Ferrers's translations:



lations: with respect to the others previous to 1 Edward III. it agrees in general with the second edition of Ferrers's translation; and Cay, in the preface to his edition of the Statutes, conjectures that the whole of the translation in this edition was made by Ferrers. No translation of the *Statuta Wallie*, 12 Edward I. is given either by Ferrers, or in any subsequent edition: several other statutes also have been always printed without translations.

"The Great Boke of Statutes," commences with 1 Edward III. and ends with 34 Henry VIII. It is entirely in English. It appears to have been published at different times, in separate parts; and it seems not unlikely that the earliest part may have been published previous to the English edition printed by Berthelet in 1543, from which it differs in some particulars: of such difference one instance is the insertion of Cap. 7, of 2 Richard II. stat. 1, respecting Pope Urban, which is omitted in Berthelet 1543, and subsequent editions; from whence it seems probable that this part was published before the severe prohibitions, by the Acts of Henry VII. against acknowledging the Papal power.

Upon the whole it is ascertained, that no complete collection has ever been printed containing all the matters, which at different times, and by different editors, have been published as statutes. The earliest editions of entire statutes were printed at the latter end of the fifteenth century, and began with the statutes of Edward III. in their original language; the statutes of Henry III. Edward I. and Edward II. were not printed entire until the beginning of the sixteenth century, and then in small collections by themselves in their original language: and none of these printed copies quote any record or manuscript as an authority for the text which they exhibit. Later editions of the statutes, which combine the period previous to Edward III. with that of Edward III. and subsequent kings, omit the original text of the statutes previous to Henry VII.; giving translations only of those statutes, and the subsequent statutes in English; and the most modern editions which, in some instances, insert the original text of the statutes previous to Richard III. from the Statute Roll and ancient manuscripts, omit the translation of many parts of them; and in other instances give a translation without the text, and also omit

many Acts in the period subsequent to Henry VII. Further it is to be observed, that the several printed editions differ materially from each other in the text of the statutes previous to Henry VIII. The copy of the statute of Gloucester, 6 Edward I. in the editions printed by Tottell in 1556 and 1587, and by Lord Coke in his Second Institute, varies most materially, not only from that in the earlier printed editions by Pynson in 1503 and 1514, and by Berthelet in 1531, but also from that in the edition by Marshe in 1556, the same year in which the first edition by Tottell was printed. The copy of this statute, printed by Hawkins from the Statute Roll in the Tower, varies as well from those printed by Tottell and Lord Coke, as from those by Pynson, Berthelet, and Marshe. This instance is mentioned, as the statute of Gloucester is the earliest now existing on any Statute Roll. Many other instances occur, even in cases where the necessity of correctness was most peculiarly requisite: such are the ancient statutes relating to the assize of bread, the composition of weights and measures, and the measuring of land: in all these the calculations in the several printed copies vary from each other, and are all incorrect, some in one particular, some in another. It may be noted, moreover, that many verbal variations occur between the several editions which appear essentially to agree with each other. Thus the copies in Tottell 1556, 1587, and the Second Institute, though generally accordant, are not precisely so: and the same observation applies to the editions by Pynson, Berthelet, and Marshe. These verbal variations may be said to be innumerable, and, though for the most part minute, they are occasionally important. After the commencement of the reign of Edward III. a greater degree of correctness and uniformity prevail; but, so late as the reign of Henry VII. some instances of material variation continue to be met with. The Acts of Richard III. were printed in French, first by Caxton, and afterwards in Pynson's edition of the Statutes from the commencement of the reign of Edward III. In the editions by Berthelet, Barker, and others, these Acts of Rich. III. printed in English, agreeing in substance with the French text: but in the editions by Pulton, and subsequent editors, there are essential variances in the translation, not only from the sense of the French text, but also from the former

English editions: and even of the statutes of Henry VII., though always printed in English, the copies in the editions by Pulton, and subsequent editors, differ in several instances from those in the earlier printed collections.

It is moreover ascertained, that no one complete printed translation of all the statutes previous to Henry VII. exists: some which are omitted from Berthelet, 1543, and the other early editions, including that called Rastall's 1618, are inserted in Pulton 1618, and in editions since published: on the contrary, several parts of the statutes from 1 Edward III. to 1 Henry VII., translations of which are inserted in Berthelet, Rastall, and other editions, are omitted, and merely abridgments thereof given, in Pulton and subsequent editions. All the statutes therefore which have been hitherto translated, can be found only by uniting Pulton 1618, and Rastall 1618, together with Rastall's English collection, and the English editions by Berthelet, Middleton, and Barker. Many errors and inconsistencies occur in all the translations, resulting either from misinterpretation, or from improper omissions or insertions; and there are many ancient statutes of which no translation has ever yet been printed.

*Of the Charters prefixed to this Collection of the Statutes*—A Series of the Charters of the Liberties of England is prefixed to this collection of the statutes: namely, Charters of Liberties; 1 Henry I. A.D. 1101: 1 Stephen A.D. 1136: of Stephen and Henry II. without date; Charter for free Elections in Churches: 16 John A.D. 1214: Articles or Heads of Magna Carta; 17 John A.D. 1215: Magna Carta; 17 John A.D. 1215: 1 Henry III. A.D. 1216; A.D. 1217: 9 Henry III. A.D. 1224-5: 36 Henry III. A.D. 1251-2: Carta de Foresta; 2 Henry III. A.D. 1217: 9 Henry III. A.D. 1224-5: and Charters confirming Magna Carta and Carta de Foresta: 21 Henry III. A.D. 1236-7: 49 Henry III. A.D. 1264-5: 25 Edward I. A.D. 1297: 28 Edward I. A.D. 1300: 29 Edward I. A.D. 1300 1.

Magna Carta and Carta de Foresta, granted in the 9th year of King Henry III. have, in every collection of statutes which contained the statutes previous to 1 Edward III. been printed as the first in order. In all editions previous to Hawkins's, they were printed as from Charters of Inspeximus of 28 Edward I.: by Hawkins and subsequent editors they

were printed from the Charter of Inspeximus, entered on the Statute Roll of 25 Edward I.: but in no edition hitherto have they been printed immediately from any charter of 9 Henry III.; and it is not known that any Statute Roll of that date ever existed. In the present collection these charters are inserted according to their place in the above series, and are printed from charters under the great seal: they are also printed again amongst the statutes 25 Edward I. from the entry on the Statute Roll of that year, being the earliest parliamentary record upon which they have been found.

For the purpose of examining all the charters, and authentic copies and entries thereof, and also of searching for ancient copies and entries of statutes, and instruments not now to be found on the Statute Roll, two sub-commissioners were employed during the summer of 1806, in making a progress through England and Ireland, to every place where it appeared from the returns to the Record Committee of 1800, or from other intelligence, that any such charters, copies, or entries, were preserved: and searches have been made successively at every cathedral in England which was known to possess any such charters, copies, or entries; and also at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; at Trinity College, Dublin; at the Courts of Exchequer, and other public offices in Dublin; and wherever else information could be obtained on the subject. The results, so far as relates to the charters, may be thus briefly stated.

In Rochester cathedral is preserved the *Textus Roffensis*: this is a chartulary, or collection of charters and instruments, compiled by Ernulf, who was bishop of Rochester from A.D. 1115, to A.D. 1125. In this chartulary is an entry of the Charter of Liberties, granted in the first year of King Henry I. A.D. 1101.

In Exeter cathedral is preserved an original charter, granted in the first year of King Stephen, A.D. 1136. '*De libertatibus Ecclesie Anglie et Regni.*'

In Canterbury cathedral are several chartularies, or registers, of very ancient date. In these are entered the charter of King Stephen, of which an original is in Exeter cathedral; and the charter of King John, granted in the sixteenth year of his reign, for free elections of prelates, &c. in churches and monasteries.

In Lincoln cathedral, an original of the Great Charter of Liberties, granted by King



King John in the seventeenth year of his reign, is preserved in a perfect state. This charter appears to be of superior authority to either of the two charters of the same date, preserved in the British Museum. From the contemporary indorsements of the word *Lincolnia*, on two folds of the charter, this may be presumed to be the charter transmitted by the hands of Hugh, the then Bishop of Lincoln, who is one of the bishops named in the introductory clause; and it is observable, that several words and sentences are inserted in the body of this charter, which in both the charters preserved in the British Museum, are added, by way of notes for amendment, at the bottom of the instrument.

In Durham cathedral, several charters of the liberties of England are preserved with great care; namely, *Magna Carta*, 12 November, 1 Henry III.—*Carta de Foresta*, 2 Henry III.—*Magna Carta* and *Carta de Foresta*, 9 Henry III. The *Carta de Foresta*, 2 Henry III. is the earliest Charter of the Forest; the original, and all authentic records of which were supposed by Blackstone to be lost. It is remarkable, that in this original is inserted a clause which occurs in an entry of this charter on a roll, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Hales Owen, in Shropshire, communicated to Blackstone by Lord Lyttleton; and which is not inserted in the *Carta de Foresta*, 9 Henry III.

A charter of the date of the 12th of November, 1 Henry III. was transmitted to Ireland; and an entry thereof is preserved in the Red Book of the Exchequer at Dublin.

In several other cathedrals are chartularies, registers, or collections, of ancient date, containing entries of the great charters and charters of the forest. The most valuable of these are at York, Gloucester, and Christ-Church, Dublin.

The *Magna Carta* of 9 Henry III. under seal, from which Blackstone printed a copy in his edition of *The Charters*, and which he suggests was the charter designed for the use of the knights or military tenants of Wiltshire, is still preserved by the family of the Talbots, of Lalock Abbey, in that county.

In the Bodleian library at Oxford are *Magna Carta*, A.D. 1217; and the Charters of Confirmation 21 Henry III.; and 29 Edward I.

In the British Museum is the original of *Articuli Magne Carte*, under the seal of King John, from which Black-

stone printed the copy in his edition of the Charters. Two of the Great Charters of King John, one of 36th Henry III. and the Charter of Confirmation granted by King Edward I. at Ghent, in the 25th year of his reign, are also preserved in the same repository.

On the Statute Roll of 25 Edward I. are entered Charters of *Inspeximus* of that date, reciting and confirming *Magna Carta* and *Carta de Foresta* of 9 Henry III. Entries of similar charters, dated 28 Edward I. are made on the Charter Rolls of that year;—the only difference between these several Charters of *Inspeximus* is, that those of the 25th year are tested by the King's son, and those of the 28th by the King himself. Original charters of *Inspeximus* of these respective dates, agreeing with the entries on the statute and charter rolls, are still in existence. Of these charters, one of 25 Edward I. confirming *Magna Carta*, is in the town-clerk's office, London. Others of 28 Edward I. confirming *Magna Carta*, are in the same repository, as also in Durham cathedral, Westminster collegiate church, Oriel college, Oxford, and in the town-clerk's office, at Appleby, in Westmoreland. Others of the same date, confirming *Carta de Foresta*, are in Durham cathedral, and Oriel college, Oxford.

From these materials, and others previously obtained, transcripts and collations were made and accurately examined by the sub-commissioners. The text of the several charters inserted in the present collection is printed from these transcripts; an attentive and strict collation of the printed text with the transcript, has been made by one of the sub-commissioners, who himself assisted in making the transcript, and in examining it with the original; and, where an engraved copy has been made of any charter, the printed text has also been collated with such engraved copy.

*Of the Original Language of the Charters and Statutes.*—The language of the charters and statutes, from the period of the earliest charter now given, 1 Henry I. to the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. is Latin or French. From that time it has been uniformly English. The petitions, or bills, on which the statutes were founded, began to be generally in English early in the reign of Henry VI.

All the charters of liberties, and of the forest, from 1 Henry I. to 29 Edward I. (with the exception after mentioned,) are in Latin; but translations of some of them

them into French, are found in various collections. In D'Achery's *Spicilegium*, there is a French translation, as it is called by Blackstone, of the charter of King John; for it is doubtful whether that charter was ever promulgated in French in this kingdom. Some early manuscripts contain French translations of the two charters of 9 Henry III. and of the charters of *Inspeximus* and *Confirmatio*, in 25 and 28 Edward I. though these latter appear on the Statute and Charter Rolls in Latin. The charter, dated 5 November, 25 Edward I. is in French; as is also the duplicate of that charter, dated 10 October, and entered on the Statute Roll 25 Edward I.

The statutes of Henry III. are almost entirely in Latin. Some legislative matters, not in the printed collections, are entered on the Patent Rolls in French.

The statutes of Edward I. are indiscriminately in Latin or French; though the former language is most prevalent. But the statute of Gloucester, 6 Edward I. which on the Statute Roll is in French, appears in many contemporary manuscripts in Latin. In several manuscripts, particularly register A. in the Chapter-house at Westminster, this statute is given at length both in Latin and French. On the other hand, the Statute of Westminster the second, 13 Edward I. which is in Latin on the Roll, appears in many manuscripts in French; and chapter 34 of this latter statute, as to violence against women, which on the roll appears in French, is given, like the rest of the statute, in Latin, in several manuscripts. The French chapter, 49, as to champerty by justices, is omitted in the Tower Roll, and in many other copies, which give the statutes in Latin, but is found in the copies which give the statute in French.

The statutes of Edward II. are, like those of Edward I. indiscriminately in Latin or French; but the latter language prevails more than in the statutes of Edward I.

The statutes of Edward III. are more generally in French than those of any preceding king: yet some few are in Latin. The statutes of Richard II. are almost universally in French; those of the sixth and eighth years are in Latin. The statutes of Henry IV. with the exception of chapter 15 of the statute 2 Henry IV. which is in Latin, are entirely in French; as are those of Henry V. with the exception of the short statutes 5 and 7 Henry V. which appear in Latin.

The earliest instance recorded of the

use of the English language in any parliamentary proceeding, is in 36 Edward III. The style of the roll of that year is in French as usual, but it is expressly stated that the causes of summoning the parliament were declared "*en Anglois*;" and the like circumstance is noted in 37 and 38 Edward III. in the fifth year of Richard II. The chancellor is stated to have made "*un bone collacion en Engleis*" (introductory, as was then sometimes the usage, to the commencement of business), though he made use of the common French form for opening the parliament. A petition from the "*Folk of the Mercerye of London*", in the tenth year of the same reign, is in English; and it appears also, that in the 17th year the Earl of Arundel asked pardon of the Duke of Lancaster by the award of the king and lords, in their presence in parliament, in a form of English words. The cession and renunciation of the crown by Richard II. is stated to have been read before the estates of the realm and the people in Westminster Hall, first in Latin and afterwards in English, but it is entered on the Parliament Roll only in Latin. And the challenge of the crown by Henry IV. with his thanks after the allowance of his title, in the same assembly, are recorded in English; which is termed his maternal tongue. So also is the speech of Sir William Thirnyng, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to the late King Richard, announcing to him the sentence of his deposition, and the yielding up, on the part of the people, of their fealty and allegiance. In the sixth year of the reign of Henry IV. an English answer is given in a petition of the Commons, touching a proposed resumption of certain grants of the crown, to the intent the king might the better live of his own. The English language afterwards appears occasionally, through the reigns of Henry IV. and V.

In the first and second and subsequent years of Henry VI. the petitions or bills, and in many cases the answers also, on which the statutes were afterwards framed, are found frequently in English; but the statutes are entered on the roll in French or Latin. From the 23d year of Henry VI. these petitions or bills are almost universally in English, as is also sometimes the form of the royal assent: but the statute continued to be inrolled in French or Latin. Sometimes Latin and French are used in the same statute, as in 8 Henry VI.; 27 Henry VI.; and 39 Henry VI. The last statute wholly in Latin on Record is 33 Henry VI.; the last



last portion of any statute in Latin is 39 Henry VI., chapter 2.

The statutes of Edward IV. are entirely in French. The statutes of Richard III. are in many manuscripts in French, in a complete statute form; and they were so printed in his reign and that of his successor. In the earlier English editions a translation was inserted, in the same form: but in several editions, since 1618, they have been printed in English, in a different form, agreeing, so far as relates to the Acts

printed, with the enrolment in Chancery at the chapel of the Rolls. The petitions and bills in Parliament, during these two reigns, are all in English.

The statutes of Henry VII. have always, it is believed, been published in English; but there are manuscripts containing the statutes of the first two Parliaments, in his first and third year, in French. From the fourth year to the end of his reign, and from thence to the present time, they are universally in English.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

IT is a problem at once useful and amusing to determine the proportionate circulation of the various periodical publications. At present, very confused and contradictory ideas prevail on the subject. It is little suspected by the public at large, that, on the last afternoon of every month, nearly 4000l. is received in a few hours, by proprietors of Magazines, Journals, and Reviews. It is this regular periodical and recurring circulation, however, which confers so effective an impulse on literature in England. French literature has many advantages from its foreign trade in books, arising from the universality of the language. The Germans depend on their half-yearly fairs at Leipsic. But the English book-trade enjoys the advantages of a monthly Fair, when every bookseller in the empire, (above 1000 in number,) writes to his London correspondent, at once, for his periodical publications, and for all miscellaneous orders which the month has accumulated. This branch of literature is, consequently, the life and soul of the whole, and is the occasion of twice or thrice its own amount being sold twelve times in a year. Various causes have always rendered it difficult to ascertain the precise sale of each of the monthly publications; a close approximation may, however, be made by means of a list which lately appeared in a Dublin paper. This list professes to exhibit the monthly sale of the great bookselling house of Longman, Hurst, and Co. in Paternoster-row, London, who vend, at least, a FIFTH of all the books published. We know it to be accurate in regard to several of them, and presume, therefore, that it is so in regard to the others; and the universality of their trade may be considered as produ-

cing a fair average proportion. The numbers regularly used then, by this House, stand as under:

The Monthly Magazine	-	850
The Monthly Review	-	550
The Gentleman's Magazine		500
La Belle Assemblée	-	500
Lady's Magazine	-	500
Sporting Magazine	-	450
Lady's Museum	-	325
European Magazine	-	275
Medical Journal	-	250
British Critic	-	250
Eclectic Review	-	225
Military Chronicle	-	200
Antijacobin Review	-	125
Literary Panorama	-	125
Philosophical Magazine	-	100
Critical Review	-	100
Universal Magazine	-	75
General Chronicle	-	50

Such is the prodigious sale of periodical works—such is the vast trade of one house—and such our readers will be gratified to perceive is the pre-eminent station of the Monthly Magazine!\*

Mr. G. TOWNSEND, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has at length finished his long promised Poem of Armageddon, in twelve books.

Professor VINCE, of Cambridge, has prepared for the press, a new edition of the first and second volumes of his As-

\* An abstract of the above list having appeared in *Bell's Messenger*, another list of the numbers consumed by a house of the greatest London trade, that of Sherwood and Co., was published in Bell's subsequent Messenger, as follows: Monthly Magazine 750, Monthly Review 600, Gentleman's Magazine 600, Belle Assemblée 500, and some others in decreasing proportions. Both lists it will, however, be seen do similar honour to the Monthly Magazine.

tronomy, quarto, with corrections and additions; which, with the third volume of Tables, now in print, will complete the work.

Miss MITFORD, author of *Christina*, *Miscellaneous Poems*, &c. has undertaken a Series of Narrative Poems on the Female Character, in the various relations of Life. The first volume, containing *Blanch* and *The Sisters of the Cottage*, is in the press.

Mr. JOHN MITFORD, A.B. is preparing for the press, the *Achilleis* of Statius: with the collations of several MSS. and some editions whose readings have not been given before, particularly two very scarce ones belonging to Lord Spencer.

Mr. JOHN BELLAMY proposes to print by subscription, the *Fall of Deism*; wherein the objections of the ancient and modern Deists against the Old and New Testaments, during the last sixteen hundred years, from Porphyry and Celsus, down to Spinoza, Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Morgan, Voltaire, Tindal, and Paine, are answered.

Mr. ANDREW HORN will immediately put to the press, a short Essay, in which the Seat of Vision is determined; and, by the discovery of a new function in the organ, a foundation laid for explaining its mechanism, and the various phenomena, on principles hitherto unattempted.

A New Review, or, Monthly Analysis of General Literature, is announced from the classical press of Mr. VALPY. The plan is, to analyse every publication, by giving a view of the Contents; the Preface, when it explains the subject; and extracts of prominent and striking parts of the book; thus enabling the reader to exercise a judgment unprejudiced by the sentiments of the Reviewer: also to print a Supplementary Number at the end of the year, containing an Index of Subjects with reference to the authors, who have treated on them; thus perpetuating a full and correct list of all writers, and of the subjects of their publications. We wish it success, and hope it may set an honest example to the other Reviews, most of which are prostituted to the basest purposes of personal malignity.

Another Periodical Publication, under the title of the *Author's Review and Literary Protector*, the object of which is to rescue works of importance from the attacks of uncandid and partial critics, will make its appearance in January next. Such a work, well conducted,

will merit the patronage of the literary world.

The following annual Prelections will commence in the first week of November next, and continue till May, in the Glasgow Medical School:—*Anatomy and Surgery*. Dr. Jeffrey, University; Mr. Allan Burns, College-street.—*Practice of Medicine*. Dr. Freer, University; Dr. Robert Watt, College-street.—*Theory of Medicine*. Dr. Freer, University; Dr. Robert Watt, College-street.—*Materia Medica*. Mr. Millar, University; Dr. Ure, Anderson's Institution.—*Chemical and Medical Pharmacy*. Dr. Cleghorn, University; Dr. Ure, Anderson's Institution.—*Midwifery, and Diseases of Women*, &c. Mr. Towers, University; Mr. John Burns, College-street.—*Clinical Lectures*. Dr. Robert Cleghorn, and Dr. Richard Millar.—*Clinical Surgery*. Mr. John Scrutore.—*Veterinary Medicine and Surgery*. Mr. Courer.

The Eighth Volume of the General Biography, in quarto, by Dr. AIKIN, the Rev. T. Morgan, and others, is going to press, and the remainder, to complete the work, will follow with all convenient speed.

Mr. PARRY is preparing for the press, the whole of his Ballads, Epigrams, and other fugitive pieces of Poetry; to be published in one volume, 8vo.

A new edition is in the press, of *Painter's Palace of Pleasure*; the earliest as well as the most popular collection of romances of the Elizabethan era, selected from the writings of Bandello, Boccacio, the Queen of Navarre, Belleforest, and other authors; edited by JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, and to form two quarto volumes.

A new edition of Dr. THORNTON'S Medical Extracts is in a state of forwardness.

A Translation of Michaelis on the Mosaic Law, is preparing by the Rev. A. SMITH.

Mr. C. POPE, of the Custom-House, Bristol, is preparing a Supplement to his practical Abridgment of the Laws of the Customs relative to the Import, Export, and Coasting Trade, of Great Britain and her Dependencies (except the East Indies), brought down to September 1, 1812.

Nine Original Sermons by the late Dr. Watts, are printing by Dr. P. SMITH, of Homerton.

Miss PLUMPTRE will, in a few days, publish a new novel, entitled, *The History of Myself and my Friend*.

The



The fourth edition of the *Remains* of the late Rev. Richard Cecil, is in the press. It will be well printed, as a pocket volume, in foolscap octavo, with a beautiful portrait after Russell. The *View of Mr. Cecil's Character*, by the Editor, will be prefixed.

Mr. LAMBERT, author of *Travels in America, &c.* has in the press, a work entitled, the *Perpetual Balance, or Book keeping by Double Entry*, upon an improved principle, exhibiting the general balance progressively and constantly in the Journal, without the aid of the Ledger; the difficulties which at present attend the formation of the annual balance being completely removed by the plan laid down in this work.

*Fauna Orcadensis, or the Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, of Orkney and Shetland*, by the Rév. G. Low, minister of Birsá and Haray, is printing from the original MS. in the possession of Dr. W. E. Leach.

The Circumstances alluded to in the following Letter, having excited much temporary interest in the literary public, we give it place out of the regular disposition of our articles, and conceive our readers will be gratified by its early appearance:—

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MY recent appeal to the audience at Drury-lane Theatre having been falsely ascribed to improper feelings of egotism by the ephemeral wits of our newspapers; and myself having been assailed by a copious volley of *small-shot*, fired from the ambuscades of the poetasters of the day; I am called upon by my respect for the opinion of the graver part of the public, to state, through your Miscellany, the circumstances which demanded that appeal. It is not to be supposed but that I anticipated the effects of a measure which, in the estimation of many persons, could scarcely fail to appear to savour of eccentricity; nor that I did not consider that I should draw upon myself the suspicion of failings imputable to the *genus irritabile*, whose quick sense of wrongs has often led them into situations inviting the sallies of wit and humour. I certainly calculated on these results; but I also relied upon the sense of equity which always predominates in the British Public! I did what many would not have done; but I did that which, in similar circumstances, I would do again, and again; and I claim credit for this feeling from every man who would not be induced from personal considerations to compromise his principles, forego his liberty of action, and blunt his sense of public duty.

It will be recollected that, several weeks before the present Theatre Royal Drury-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 233.

Lane was open to the public, an advertisement was issued by the committee formed for managing the affairs of the Theatre, inviting the *Literati* to furnish them with addresses, out of which one should be selected to celebrate the opening of the new edifice; and that, from some motive never explained to the public, the committee, after nearly one hundred and thirty compositions had been submitted to their judgment, adopted the production of a Nobleman, to whom they *exclusively* applied, and who, not being a candidate, was not, *by the terms of their public proposal*, properly and fairly within the sphere of their decision.

In consequence of this indignity offered to the whole literary body of the country, I felt that, as every transmitted composition was thus unjustly neglected, every candidate was thrown upon the public judgment for redress. To the public judgment I therefore resorted; not to determine upon the *respective* merits of the presented pieces, several of which I understood were very fine ones, but to pronounce upon the conduct of the committee. My second son, George Frederic Busby, one of the candidates, repaired accordingly to the Theatre, to publish these sentiments on the subject, and, on announcing his wish to address the house, was solicited by the company in the pit to ascend the stage; which, by their aid, he immediately affected; but before the applauses ceased, two police officers dragged him to the Public Office in Bow-street, whence, however, he was instantly released. On the next evening, I renewed the effort, by addressing the audience, when two *other officers* assailed me, forced me from my box, and bore me to the top of the lobby stairs, down which, however, they were precipitated by the company, who rushed from the boxes in crowds to protect me.

Every one who becomes acquainted with my reasons for the step I took on this occasion will, on duly weighing them, I trust, appreciate their validity. The committee had certainly lapsed into a breach of good faith. The obligation between them and the numerous candidates was reciprocal. It was the right of *one party* to decide without appeal; of the *other* to have a choice made from those pieces prepared by them, in compliance with a public invitation. How the committee acted is well known; but their policy concealed, till the day after the theatre was opened, the name of the author to whose talents they, *so unjustifiably*, had had recourse. The sentiment of resentment for this improper, and not very honourable, conduct on the part of the Drury-lane committee, urged me to a measure which will, I trust, prevent the recurrence of a similar breach of faith.

The honest assertion of my feelings has, however, for the present, lost its just character in the scintillations of wit and humour, and in the traits of sarcasm, irony,

Y y

and

and jocularly, with which the daily prints have since been filled. Truth is in this way often disconcerted and defeated; but, as far as these sportive effusions relate personally to me or my son, I can assure the writers, that none of their readers have been more diverted at their pleasantries than myself.

*Queen-Ann-Street.* THOMAS BUSBY.

Mr. FLINDALL will speedily publish his *Amateur's Pocket Companion* to the scarce and valuable engraved British Portraits, chiefly selected from the works of Granger, Bromley, Noble, &c.

A *Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Comparative Estimate of their Efficient Strength*, corrected and continued to 1812, is printing by GEORGE CHALMERS, esq.

The Greek Testament, with Griesbach's Text, is in the press, and will contain copious Notes from Hardy, Raphael, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmüller, &c. in familiar Latin; together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses.

Sir Philip Warwick's *Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I. with a Continuation to the Restoration of Charles II.* in an octavo volume, from the original edition, with annotations, by an eminent literary character, are in the press.

*Particulars of the Life of a Dissenting Minister, with occasional Reflections, illustrative of the Education and Professional State of the Dissenting Clergy, and of the Character and Manners of the Dissenters in general;* will speedily be published.

The Second Part of a Collection of Picturesque Views and Scenery in Norway, containing 10 plates, coloured from Drawings made on the Spot, &c. by JOHN WILLIAM EDY, esq. is nearly ready for publication.

A new French school book for the senior classes, under the title of *Conseils à ma Fille*, will shortly be published by M. I. N. BOUILLY, author of the *Contes à ma Fille*.

A new edition of the *Life of Merlin*, (surnamed Ambrosius), including all his curious Prophecies and Historical Productions, from the reign of Brute to King Charles, is in the press.

The first volume of *Theological Disquisitions, treating of the Characteristic Excellencies of the Jewish Dispensation*, by Dr. COGAN, is in the press.

The Transactions of the Royal Society now make 102 volumes. The 46th vo-

lume was published in 1750, and was the last that was published in numbers. In 1750, a committee was appointed to superintend the publication; and the Transactions since that period have been published in half volumes. For the first twelve years, only one half volume was published annually; but, from 1762, two half volumes, or a complete volume, have appeared every year. In this immense body of arts and sciences, down to the year 1800, is contained 4166 papers. Of these 107 are on Botany, 82 on Vegetable Physiology, 44 on Agriculture, 290 on Zoology, 131 on Anatomy, 90 on Comparative Anatomy, 220 on Physiology, 478 on Medicine and Surgery, 38 on Mineralogy, 251 on Geognosy, 29 on Mining, 67 on Geography and Topography, 208 on Mathematics, 416 on Astronomy, 137 on Optics, 40 on Dynamics, 120 on Hydraulics, 26 on Acoustics, 48 on Navigation, 211 on Electricity, 71 on Magnetism, 406 on Chemistry, 281 on Meteorology, 87 on Chemical Arts, 12 on Weights and Measures, 39 on Political Arithmetic, 120 on Antiquities, and 66 Miscellaneous. Medicine, Astronomy, and Chemistry, are the sciences which furnish the greatest number of papers; but Electricity is that which is most completely developed.

The tessellated pavement discovered in 1811, at Eignor in Sussex, was covered with earth to preserve it during last winter. It has been lately opened again, and the surrounding land dug up, for the purpose of further discovery. A series of apartments are now exposed, all paved with beautiful mosaic, the most of it in the highest state of preservation, and exhibiting perhaps the best specimen of the kind in this country. The various figures are well defined and delineated, some of them very beautiful, particularly an eagle with Ganymede, a pheasant, a dolphin, and some others. Walls are erecting on the ancient foundations, the ruins furnishing materials, so that the plan of the building may be tolerably traced. It no doubt has been the villa of some of the Roman generals, the chief city of the Regni, Chichester, where Vespasian fixed his head-quarters, being within a few miles, and the ancient Roman road thence to London crossing the South Downs directly in front of the edifice. The surrounding scenery is very romantic, and must have been always interesting. The destruction may be dated from that of many other



other monuments of the power and splendour of the Romans at one time in this county, from the barbarous invasion of the Saxons under the ferocious Ella, who, irritated with the formidable opposition he met at Chichester, ravaged it and the surrounding country with fire and sword with the most unrelenting fury. So completely had time effaced all appearance of former habitation, that the same family have ploughed the field every year for thirty years past, without the remotest suspicion of the treasure it contained, till last autumn the ploughshare came in contact with one of the large stones of the building.

The last Medical and Physical Journal, among other articles of the deepest interest to every medical practitioner, contains a communication from Mr. STEVENSON, explaining the late Mr. Saunders's unrecorded improvements in the mode of curing Cataracts; a valuable paper of Dr. KINGLAKE on the cure of Hydrophobia; and some important observations on the Treatment of Typhus, by Drs. PIGOT and CHERNOCK. Every number of this work is a treasure to anxious and scientific practitioners.

A Mr. TOUPIN, of Exmouth, lately published the following account of his having seen a Mermaid, in the local and London Newspapers:—"The day of yesterday, (August 11) being very fine, I joined a party of ladies and gentlemen in a sailing excursion. When we had got about a mile to the south-east of Exmouth bar, our attention was suddenly arrested by a very singular noise, by no means unpleasant to the ear, but of which it is impossible to give a correct idea by mere description. It was not, however, unaptly compared by one of our ladies to the wild melodies of the Æolian harp, combined with a noise similar to that made by a stream of water falling gently on the leaves of a tree. The sound, however, had not all the variety, nor the soft cadence, of the Æolian notes, but appeared like four or five different notes, each tone repeated several times on the same key. In the mean time we observed something about one hundred yards from us, to windward. We all imagined it to be some human being, though at the same time we were at a loss to account for this, at such a distance from the shore, and no other boat near. We hailed, but received no reply, and we made toward this creature as soon as possible; when, to the great astonishment of us all, it eluded our pur-

suit by plunging under water. In a few minutes it rose again, nearly in the same place, and by that time we had got sufficiently near for one of the boatmen to throw into the water a piece of boiled fish which he had in his locker. This seemed to alarm the animal, though it soon recovered from its fears, for we presently observed it to lay hold of the fish, which it ate with apparent relish. Several other pieces were thrown out, by which the creature was induced to keep at a short distance from our boat, and afforded us the opportunity of observing it with attention, and found, to our astonishment, that it was no other than a mermaid. As the sea was calm, and in a great degree transparent, every part of the animal's body became in turn visible. The head, from the crown to the chin, forms rather a long oval, and the face seems to resemble that of the seal, though, at the same time, it is far more agreeable, possessing a peculiar softness, which renders the whole set of features very interesting. The upper and back part of the head appeared to be furnished with something like hair, and the fore-part of the body with something like down, between a very light fawn and very pale pink colour, which at a distance had the appearance of flesh, and may have given rise to the idea that the body of the mermaid is, externally, like that of the human being. This creature has two arms, each of which terminates into a hand with four fingers, connected to each other by means of a very thin elastic membrane. The animal used its arms with great agility, and its motions in general were very graceful. From the waist it gradually tapered so as to form a tail, which had the appearance of being covered with strong broad polished scales, which occasionally reflected the rays of the sun in a very beautiful manner; and, from the back and upper part of the neck, down to the loins, the body also appeared covered with short round broad feathers, of the colour of the down on the fore-part of the body. The whole length of the animal, from the crown of the head, to the extremity of the tail, was supposed to be about five feet, or five feet and a half. In about ten minutes, from the time we approached, the animal gave two or three plunges, in quick succession, as if it were at play. After this, it gave a sudden spring, appearing to swim away from us very rapidly, and in a few seconds we lost sight of it."

The following facts relative to New South Wales, are extracted from the late Report of the Committee of Parliament.

"The principal settlement on the eastern coast of New South Wales, was formed in 1788. The most considerable district is that of Sydney, containing 6,158 inhabitants, in the year 1810. Paramatta contains 1,807; Hawkesbury 2,389, and Newcastle 100. Of the total number, (viz. 10,454) 6,513 are men, 2,220 women, and 1,721 children. Of these, from one-fourth to one-fifth are convicts; but the returns of their number have been so irregular, that the Committee have not been able precisely to ascertain it; but they hope that this neglect will be corrected by the orders lately sent. The troops are about 1,100, and the remainder are free persons.

In addition to these, are the settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart's Town, in Van Diemen's Land, about five degrees to the south of Sydney, containing 1,321 inhabitants; and, at the date of the last returns, 177 persons were living in Norfolk Island, but orders have been since sent out for its total abandonment.

The settlement in New South Wales is bounded on the north-west and south by a ridge of hills, called the Blue Mountains, beyond which no one has yet been able to penetrate the country; some have with difficulty been as far as one hundred miles in the interior, but beyond sixty miles it appears to be no where practicable for agricultural purposes; and in many places, the diameter of the habitable country is much less; in length, it extends from Port Stephens to Port Jervis, north to south about four degrees; beyond these, the colony will not be capable of extension; and of the land within these boundaries, about one half is absolutely barren. The ground actually in cultivation amounts to rather more than 21,000 acres, and 72,000 acres are held in pasture. The stock appears to be considerable: by the returns in 1810, the amount was, horses 521; mares 593; bulls 193; cows 6,351; oxen 1,732; sheep 88,818; goats 1732; hogs 8,292. Of these, a small proportion is kept by government, of which, part is killed for the supply of the public store, and the remainder is made use of to stock the farms of new settlers.

The colony has for some years, except when the crops have failed, from inundations, or other accidental causes, been able wholly to supply itself with care; but it is still necessary to continue, to a certain extent, the importation of salted provisions. The soil and climate are described to be extremely fine, healthy, and productive; diseases, with the exception of such as arise from intemperance or accident, are little known; and fresh fruits and vegetables are produced from the beginning to the end of the year. The river Hawkesbury is, however, occasionally subject to violent and sudden floods, which

have in some instances totally destroyed the produce of the farms in its vicinity. The out settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart's Town, in Van Diemen's Land, are represented as enjoying a purer climate, and more generally productive soil, than New South Wales; yet the Committee concur in the opinion, that more benefit will be derived from the cultivation and improvement of the settlements already formed, than from the formation of new and distant establishments."

The attention of the readers of the Monthly Magazine having lately been drawn in an especial manner to the consideration of the changes which have taken place in the Earth's Surface, we have combined beneath the general Deductions of Mr. Parkinson, in his second or third Volumes of his work on Organic Remains.

1st. The water has rested for a considerable period on the general surface of the earth.

2d. The mineralized zoophytes found imbedded in different parts of the earth, and even in mountains of considerable height, have lived and died on those identical spots which, in the former world, constituted parts of the bottom of the ocean.

3d. In a previous state of this planet, many species of organized beings existed which are not known to us in a recent state; their having existed being proved only by the discovery of their fossil remains.

4th. The traces of very few of those species which now exist can be discovered in the wreck of a former world.

5th. Even in rocks of the newest formation, and in alluvial strata, which are comparatively of but modern deposition, the remains of extinct animals are as frequently to be found as in what are termed transition rocks; (those which are supposed to contain the first traces of organic remains.)

6th. There appears to have been no line of separation between the creation of species now extinct, and of those now existing; since not only the remains of extinct species, but perhaps of extinct genera, are found, with the remains of species very similar to, if not exactly agreeing with, species known in a recent state.

7th. Many of the pebbles found in gravel-pits, on the shores of rivers, and on the sea-beach, do not appear to have been bowled down to the form in which they are now found; but that, on the contrary, their present forms are precisely those which they, at first, derived from the silicious impregnation of different animals which existed in the former ocean.

8th. The outer part of this globe, examined to as great a depth as circumstances have permitted, appears to be formed of numerous strata differing from each other in their



their composition, many of them containing remains of organized bodies, and all of them appearing to have been formed by deposition from water.

9th. These strata which appear once to have been continuous, have been broken through their whole depth, and so dislocated, that some masses of the lower strata, now form considerable elevations on the surface, and in many of these the superior strata are carried away.

10th. Coal and traces of *vegetables*, with some particular marine animals, are found in the lowest strata that have been yet examined. In the other strata, up to the surface, the remains of the inhabitants of the water only are met with. Near to, and on the surface only, are found the fossil remains of various land-animals; but no where have yet been discovered any fossil remains of man.

11th. In some of the earlier strata, the cubrochal limestone, the remains of animals are found, the *cap* and *turban encrinite*, &c.; but no similar fossils are seen in any of the succeeding superior strata, nor are any similar animals found in our present seas.

12th. Some species of fossil animals (*pentarinitæ*) occur in the lias, and are not, I believe, seen in any of the succeeding superior strata, but a recent similar animal is found in our present seas.

13th. Some fossil animals (*ammonitæ*) are first seen in the lias, and appear in most of the succeeding strata, but appear to have become extinct in the ocean which deposited the hard chalk.

14th. Some fossils (*belemnitæ*) appear in the early strata, and are continued upwards to the soft chalk stratum, after which they are not seen.

15th. Some fossils (*oval ammonitæ*, *scaphitæ*, &c.) are not known in the early strata, but occur in the hard chalk, and are not seen afterwards; as if they had been created at a comparatively late period, and had been soon afterwards suffered to become extinct.

16th. Some fossil shells (*trigonitæ*) are found in the lias and in most of the succeeding strata, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the hard chalk. After this they are not seen in the remaining superior strata, but of late years one species has been found in our present seas. This, however, requires some explanation. The *trigonitæ* are shells differing materially from any others in the structure of the hinge, and obtain therefrom the most decided generic characters. Until lately no shell of this genus was known in a recent state: one, however, has been found by M. Peron, in the South Seas; but this shell, although really of this genus, is of a different species from any shell, which has been found in a fossil state. So that none of the species of shells of this genus, which are known in a fossil state, have, in fact, been found in any stratum

above the hard chalk, or in our present seas.

17th. In the sand and in the blue clay above the chalk, many species of shells occur, of which not one is to be seen in the preceding strata; but of which several approximate to those in the present seas.

18th. In the gravel, lying on the blue clay, shells are found which differ from those of any of the preceding strata, and nearly agree with our recent shells.

19th. In these upper and less ancient strata are found the fossil remains of land animals; and on this surface, which bears the marks of considerable torrents, are disposed, at least in this island, the present inhabitants.

Does it not appear, says Mr. Parkinson, from this repeated occurrence of new beings, from the late appearance of the remains of land animals, and from the total absence of the fossil remains of man, that the creative power, as far as respects this planet, has been exercised, continually, or at distant periods, and with increasing excellence, in its objects, to a comparatively late period? the last and highest work appearing to be man, whose remains have not yet been numbered among the subjects of the mineral kingdom.

#### FRANCE.

M. DE HUMBOLDT has just completed the astronomical part of his celebrated Voyage. His last Number consists, principally, of the Preliminary Dissertation, which explains all the means he had taken for making his observations, and which means he has employed with such remarkable advantage. There is another Discourse, by M. Olmanns, in which he states all the modes of calculation which he adopted, in order to derive from the observations of M. Humboldt, and astronomers in general, the most accurate and important results. For this Discourse, M. Olmanns was awarded the Lalande medal, by the French Institute.

The same philosopher has likewise completed his Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, of which an edition is now published in five octavo volumes. This contains all that is in the large edition, with the exception of the Atlas, of which he only gives the large and fine map, numbered 2. Amongst the plates in this third portion of his work are, Views of the Cordilleras, and of the Monuments of the aboriginal people of America. A relief in basalt represents the Mexican Calendar, which is explained in an Essay, replete with interesting comparisons and observations.

#### RUSSIA.

M. ADELUNG, counsellor of the college

lege at Paulowsk, has published a work, "On the Similarity between the Sanscrit and the Russian Language." He has dedicated it to the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg.

#### DENMARK.

It has for a long while been expected that the University of Norway would be established either at Kongsberg or at Drontheim. With a view to facilitate this event, M. CARSTEN ANKER, proprietor of the forges at Eldswold, in Nor-

way, has pledged himself to contribute annually, the sum of sixteen hundred rix-dollars. He also promises to leave, for the same purpose, by will, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall amount to two thousand rix-dollars per annum; and likewise to bequeath to the said University, his library, his manuscripts, his cabinet of mineralogy and insects, his vast collection of engravings, and a parcel of maps not engraved, relating chiefly to the topography of Norway.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

*With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.*

**CAP. LXIII.** "An Act for more effectually preventing the embezzlement of securities for money and other effects, left or deposited for safe custody, or other special purpose, in the hands of bankers, merchants, brokers, attornies, or other agents."—9th June, 1812.

If any person with whom (as banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or agent of any description whatsoever) any ordnance debenture, exchequer bill, navy, victualling, or transport bill, or other bill, warrant, or order for the payment of money, state lottery ticket or certificate, seaman's ticket, bank receipt for payment of any loan, India bond, or other bond, or any deed, note, or other security for money, or for any share or interest in any national stock or fund of this or any other country, or in the stock or fund of any corporation, company, or society established by Act of Parliament or royal charter, or any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any such stock or fund, or any share or interest therein, or any plate, jewels, or other personal effects, shall have been deposited, or shall be or remain for safe custody, or upon or for any special purpose, without any authority, either general, special, conditional, or discretionary, to sell or pledge such debenture, or other personal effects, or to sell or pledge the stock or fund, to which such security or power of attorney shall relate, shall sell, negotiate, transfer, assign, pledge, embezzle, secrete, or in any manner apply to his or their own use or benefit, any such debenture, or other security, or other personal effects, or the stock or fund, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the special purpose, for which they shall have been deposited, with intent to defraud the owner or owners of any such instrument or security, or the person or persons depositing the same, or the owner or owners of the stock or fund, share or interest, every person so offending in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be deemed guilty of

a misdemeanor; and, being thereof convicted according to law, shall be sentenced to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years, or to receive such other punishment as may by law be inflicted on a person guilty of a misdemeanor, and as the court before which such offender or offenders may be tried and convicted shall adjudge.

II. And whereas it is usual for persons having dealings with bankers, merchants, brokers, attornies, and other agents, to deposit or place in the hands of such bankers, merchants, brokers, attornies, and other agents, sums of money, bills, notes, drafts, cheques, or orders for the payment of money, with directions or orders to invest the monies so paid, or to which such bills, notes, drafts, cheques, or orders relate, or part thereof, in the purchase of stocks or funds, or in or upon government or other securities for money, or to apply and dispose thereof in other ways or for other purposes; and it is expedient to prevent embezzlement and malversation in such cases also; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, if any such banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, in whose hands any sum or sums of money, bill, note, draft, cheque, or order for the payment of any sum or sums of money shall be placed, with any order or orders in writing, and signed by the party or parties who shall so deposit or place the same, to invest such sum or sums of money, or the money to which such bill, note, draft, cheque, or order as aforesaid shall relate, in the purchase of any stock or fund, or in or upon government or other securities, or in any other way or for any other purpose specified in such order or orders, shall in any manner apply to his or their own use and benefit, any such sum or sums of money, or any such bill, note, draft, cheque, or order for the payment of any sum or sums of money as herein before-mentioned, in violation of good faith and contrary to the special purpose specified in the direction of order in writing, herein-before mentioned, with intent to defraud the owner or owners of



of any such sum or sums of money, or order for the payment of any sum or sums of money; every person so offending in any part of the United Kingdom, shall in like manner be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof according to law, shall incur and suffer such punishment as is herein-before mentioned.

III. That nothing herein contained shall extend, to prevent any of the persons herein-before mentioned from receiving any money which shall be or become actually due and payable upon or by virtue of any of the instruments or securities herein-before mentioned, according to the tenor and effect thereof, in such manner as he or they might have done, if this Act had not been made.

IV. Provided that the penalty by this Act annexed to the commission of any offence intended to be guarded against by this Act, shall not extend or be construed to extend to any partner or partners, or other person or persons of or belonging to any partnership, society, or firm, except only such partner or partners, person or persons, as shall actually commit or be accessory or privy to the commission of such offence; any thing herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

V. Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained, shall hinder, prevent, lessen, or impeach any remedy at law or in equity, which any party or parties aggrieved by any offence against this Act might or would have had, or have been entitled to if this Act had not been made, nor any proceeding, conviction, or judgment had been had or taken thereupon; but nevertheless the conviction of any offender against this Act, shall not be received in evidence in any action at law, or suit in equity, against such offender; and further, that no person shall be liable to be convicted by any evidence whatever, as an offender against this Act, in respect of any act, matter, or thing done by him, if he shall at any time previously to his being indicted for such offence, have disclosed such act, matter, or thing, on oath, under or in consequence of any compulsory process of any court of law or equity, in any action, suit, or proceeding, in or to which he shall have been a party, and which shall have been *bonâ fide* instituted by the party aggrieved by the act, matter, or thing, which shall have been committed by such offender aforesaid.

VI. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons being a trustee or trustees, in or under any marriage settlement, will, or other deed or instrument, or being a mortgagee or mortgagees, of any property whatsoever, whether real or personal, in respect of any Act or Acts done by any such person or persons in relation to the property comprised in or affected by any such trust or mortgage as aforesaid.

VII. Provided always, that every person

who shall commit, in Scotland, any offence against this Act, which by the provisions thereof is constituted a misdemeanor, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by either of them, or by transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years, as the judge or judges before whom such offender shall be tried and convicted may direct.

VIII. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to restrain any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, from selling, negotiating, transferring, or otherwise disposing of any securities, property, or other effects as aforesaid, in their custody or possession, upon which they shall have any lien, claim, or demand, which by law entitles them to sell or dispose thereof, unless such sale, transfer, or other disposal, shall extend to a greater number, or to a greater part, of such securities, property, or other effects as aforesaid, than shall be requisite or necessary for the purpose of paying or satisfying such lien, claim, or demand; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

#### *Observation.*

As this Act was at first drawn, it appeared to the present writer to affect all trustees whatsoever, and it would seem a natural consequence that, if persons by becoming trustees should render themselves liable to indictments for misdemeanors, and subject to very severe penalties, few persons would voluntarily expose themselves to danger, by accepting such trusts. The exception in the 6th clause, therefore, seems absolutely necessary. The exception in the fifth clause, however, seems in great measure to annul the Act altogether, or to give to the parties interested an arbitrary power of pardoning offences, and exempting the offenders from punishment, by filing bills of discovery against them. This is a sort of licence to compound an indictment for felony and guilt on anomaly in law. The broad line of felony which is accompanied with force or imposition, is overlooked by all these Acts, which render persons liable to criminal punishment in consequence of confidential trusts; and of course such Acts must be subject to many inconveniences. Bankers, in particular, will find themselves placed in many difficulties by this Act.

Cap. LXIV. "An Act for extending the provisions of an Act of the thirtieth year of King George the Second, against persons obtaining money by false pretences, to persons so obtaining bonds and other securities."—9th June, 1812.

This Act recites the 30 G. ii. c. 24, which relates to the obtaining of goods and money, and enacts,

enacts, that persons obtaining by false pretences money, goods, or securities for money or goods; and persons sending threatening letters to accuse persons of having committed crimes with an intent to extort or gain money or goods, or bank notes, bonds or securities, shall be punished as in that Act for obtaining money.

Cap. LXV. "An Act to allow the use of sugar in brewing beer in Great Britain."—9th June, 1812.

Sugar may be used in the brewing of beer or ale till Nov. 1, 1812, on certain conditions.—Notice to be given to the excise officer.—His Majesty, by proclamation, may permit brown or muscovado sugar to be used till forty days after the next meeting of Parliament.—Restrictions as to the use of sugar, under a penalty of two hundred pounds to be levied, as other penalties under the excise.

Cap. LXVI. "An Act to explain and amend an Act of the fiftieth year of his present Majesty, to regulate the taking of securities in all offices in respect of which security ought to be given, and for avoiding the grant of all such offices in the event of such security not being given

within a time to be limited after the grant of such offices."—9th June, 1812.

This Act recites the 50 G. iii. c. 85, directs the provisions of the recited Act, and this Act to extend to Scotland; but not to extend to Ireland.—Persons already appointed are to give security.—So much of the 50 G. iii. c. 85, as relates to registering memorials in Middlesex repealed.—An officer in every department to keep securities.—Such officer to lay accounts before heads of departments, &c. annually.—Persons who have already registered, not required to register again.—Notice of death or bankruptcy of sureties to be given.—Heads of departments may allow further time for giving securities.—His Majesty empowered to remit forfeitures.—Bonds in Scotland may be taken according to the form of the law of Scotland or of England.—Acts not to extend to bonds of receiver-general of assessed taxes.—The period for registry of securities to be estimated from the time of the execution by the last person.—No irregularity to avoid securities.—Deeds to be registered, although the period shall have expired. Indemnification for persons omitting to give securities as under the 51st G. iii. c. 98.—Securities to be registered.—General issue.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Treatise on the Elements of Music, in a series of Letters to a Lady. Illustrated with Plates. By William Steetz, of Hamburg.*

THIS work, which was published by subscription, is comprized in thirteen letters, from the author to his fair pupil, Cecilia. It commences with the first principles of science and practice, leads the student progressively through the different stages of advancement, and concludes with what we have often wished to find at the end of didactic publications, a system of piano-forte tuning. In works of this description, after so much has been done in the same walk of musical instruction, (we mean the piano-forte) there only remains for the author the choice of the *mode* in which he shall deliver his precepts. That adopted by Mr. Steetz we much approve. It is clear and regular, and cannot fail to reward the attentive perusal of those who are solicitous for rapid improvement. A number of little amusing ideas are scattered through the pages to clear away the "gloom of the school," and carry the tyro forward agreeably—a part of the author's plan which we consider as judicious, especially at the commencement of a study, which, to whatever future pleasure

it leads the pupil, is always found dry and irksome to beginners. We ought not to omit to notice the vocabulary subjoined to the volume; it is faithful and tolerably copious.

"*Temple,*" a Psalm Tune for a full Wind-Instrument Band; composed by Edmund Crabb.

The score of this curious composition, comprises parts for two clarionets, two flutes, two horns, a bassoon, and a violoncello; to which is added four vocal parts, and an accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte. This piece, it is but justice to Mr. Crabb to say, pre-eminently claims our notice. Nothing that, in the long course of our critical labours, has yet come before us, can pretend to the distinction it challenges, in point of consistency. False combinations, false successions, violations of all the most common rules of musical arrangement, are here assembled in full convocation, undisturbed by the intrusion of even a single propriety; and making, for once, confusion orderly, and discord harmonious. Where purchase is not expected even by the author himself, neither price, nor place of publication, need be mentioned; both which Mr. C. has accordingly omitted.

Four



*Four Moral Pieces—Morning, the Rose, the Sun Dial, and the Wish. Set to music by C. W. Banister. 2s.*

The words of these four pieces are taken from Milton, Casimir, Dr. Watts, and Dr. Hawkesworth. Mr. Banister has affixed to them pleasing and appropriate melodies; and, though the basses are not, perhaps, the best that might have been chosen, the general effect is good, and evinces more than mediocrity of talent.

*National Melodies, composed by the most eminent Masters. 2s. 6d.*

The melodies of England, Ireland, and Scotland, contribute to the formation of this collection, which certainly does credit to the taste of the compiler, and merits the attention of young practitioners on the piano-forte.

*Twelve Psalm and Hymn Tunes; composed by C. W. Banister. 2s. 6d.*

We find in this little publication thirty-three pages of church music, which, for the most part, are highly worthy the attention of those who are in the habit of filling up their Sunday hours with "the pure delights of sacred song." The tunes are pleasingly conceived, and the harmonies, though not always the best that might have been adopted, are, generally speaking, legitimate and effective.

"*The Lily and the Rose*;" a favourite ballad, sung by Mr. J. Jones, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Melo-drama of *The Prince*; composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

"*The Lily and the Rose*" is a ballad easy and flowing in its melody; has an accompaniment for the piano that is calculated to enrich its effect; and, taken altogether, wears an aspect of prettiness and simplicity that greatly pleases us. The words are by Mr. C. Dibdin, jun.

*Three Waltzes; with introductions for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Mrs. Cuthbert, by F. Lauza. 3s. 6d.*

Mr. Lauza has displayed much of his well-known taste in this little publication. The introductory movements are pleasing and elegant, and the subjects of the waltzes novel and striking.

"*Soft be the gentle-breathing Notes*;" a much admired Hymn; written by the Rev. Mr. Collyer, and set to music by Mr. James Peck. 1s.

This hymn is set as a duett. The parts are combined with propriety and effect; and the composition, though not of the first order, will please the lovers of chapel composition.

"*Thinks I to Myself*;" a favourite comic song sung by Mr. Grimaldi, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the *Clown of China*; written by C. Dibdin, jun.; composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this *jeu d'esprit* is well suited to the humorous subject of the words. Indeed it is but justice to Mr. Reeve to say, that he is generally very happy in little efforts of this lively and familiar kind.

"*The Frozen Tear*," a Song; the music by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

It will be praise enough to the words of this song to say that they are written by Anacreon Moore. The melody is smooth, easy, and flowing, and speaks the sentiments of the poetry. The piano-forte accompaniment is arranged with judgment, and greatly heightens the general effect.

Mr. PARRY's "*Arthur the Brave*," has already, we learn, passed into a second edition. The ingenious composer has rendered this popular air even more interesting than it was, by the introduction of a new verse, allusive to the Marquiss of Wellington's late brilliant successes in Spain.

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 14th of September, and the 14th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N.B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

##### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 86.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ANSTEE R. Walcor, Somersetshire, butcher. (Shephard and Co. London)  
Addington J. Tottenham Court road, tallow chandler. (Remdon and Co.)  
Bearched W. Bell Lane, Spitalfields, glass manufacturer. (Bennett)  
Buckley J. Mofley, Ashton under Line, Leicestershire, innkeeper. (Gibbon)

MONTHLY MAG. No. 233.

Brown S. and T. H. Scott, St. Maryhill, merchants. (Kibblewhite and Co.)  
Bardley H. Ludworth, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. (Ellis, London)  
Binhead J. Chichester, Sussex, innkeeper. (Daley and Co.)  
Brierley J. Sheepwash, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Butham, London)  
Bowyer P. W., G. Overton, and L. Oliver, Hivwain, Brecknockshire, iron masters. (Bigs, London)  
Cambell J. Throgmorton street, merchant. (Holt)  
Cock C. Wells, Somersetshire, miller. (Bleasdale and Co. London)

Z z

Curtis

Curtis R. Bristol, cheesemonger. (Cooke  
 Cheetham S. Manchester, victualler. (Cardwell  
 Chambers E. Cullumpton, H. C. Granger, Knightsbridge,  
 and R. Chambers, Broadheathbury, Devon, bankers.  
 (Vizard and Hutchinson, London  
 Charles A. Old Jewry, wine merchant. (Holmes  
 and Co.  
 Day B. A. Aston, Warwickshire, brags founder. (Swaine  
 and Co. London  
 Davison W. E. South Blyth, Northumberland, block and  
 mast maker. (Atkinson and Co. London  
 Dakenfield J. Chorley, Bolton, Lancashire, whitener.  
 (Boardman  
 Denton R. Eastcheap, chocolate maker. (Pope  
 Eaton J. Crooked Lane, Cannon Street, trunk maker.  
 (Washbrough  
 Frier T. Upper George Street, Mary le bone, plumber.  
 (Popkin  
 Flett T. and J. Neale, Liverpool, merchants. (Shep-  
 herd and Co. London  
 Featherstonhaugh J. St. Mary at Hill, coal factor.  
 (Harman  
 Goodell S. T. Edgeware Road, carpenter. (Sweet  
 and Co.  
 Gregory J. W. Fishbourne, and S. Mappin, Sheffield, York-  
 shire, cutlers. (Thompson  
 Gilleff J. Coal Exchange, London, coal factor. (At-  
 chefson and Co.  
 Geddes A. and G. Evans, Upper East Smithfield, bottle  
 merchants. (Swain and Co.  
 Graves C. Holborn, London, linen draper. (Dawes  
 Holbrook T. Maiden Lane, St. Pancras, potter. (Dodd  
 Hooper C. Throgmorton Street, insurance broker.  
 (Hackett  
 Howell J. Surrey Street, Strand, tailor. (Parnell and Co.  
 Mitchell J. High Street, Holborn, broker. (Turner  
 and Co.  
 Hanson J. St. John Street, Clerkenwell, innkeeper.  
 (Wilkinson and Co.  
 Mull J. Judd Street, Brunswick Square, baker. (Goode  
 Jones W. Jun. Bristol, brush and bellows maker. (Brown  
 and Co.  
 Jack R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Law  
 Ingh S. P. King Street, Soho, tailor. (Pike  
 Johnson T. Kidderminster, grocer. (Steadman and Co.  
 London  
 Laing J. and T. Rattray, East India Chambers, merchant.  
 (Coore  
 Long J. J. Minories, mercer. (Walker  
 Lambden H. Bristol, pin manufacturer. (Stevens  
 Mayhew C. Baptist Chambers, London, money scrivener.  
 (Turner  
 Morton R. Commercial Road, mariner. (Fitzgerald  
 Morris T. Greenwich Road, baker. (Pullen  
 Mitchell J. Liverpool, salesman. (Davies  
 Mackenzie J. and R. Roper, Cross Street, Finsbury Square,  
 merchants. (Druce  
 McMillan J. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump and Co.  
 Marham W. Windmote Hill, Middlesex, stock broker.  
 (Hane, London  
 Mair T. Broad Street buildings, merchant. (Swain  
 and Co.

Miles R. Brompton, Kent, tallow chandler. (James  
 Marchant C. Gloucester Street, St. George's, Rationer,  
 (Tarrant and Co.  
 Overton E. F., W. Bowyer, G. Overton, and L. Ol-  
 ver, Hirwaim, Penderyn, Brecon, grocers. (Bigg  
 London  
 Parson W. and J. Smith, Manchester, booksellers. (Wells  
 Palmer W. and M. Oxford Street, straw hat makers.  
 (Robinson  
 Poulter T. Petworth, Sussex, victualler. (Griffith,  
 London  
 Pontiffex D. C. Holborn, silk mercer. (Walker  
 Roberts M. Dockhead, Surrey, grocer. (Chester  
 Read J. Ringwood, Southampton, mailer. (Dean,  
 London  
 Rodbet J. jun. Woolwich, baker. (Isaacs  
 Ryalls T. Sheffield, York, and W. Ryalls, Portsmouth, ra-  
 zer makers. (Sheerwood, Sheffield  
 Selby T. Ipswich, Suffolk, upholsterer. (Hammond  
 Shepherd J. Marland Mill, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn  
 miller. (Clarkson  
 Simpson W. Old Cock Lane, Shoreditch, baker. (Pa-  
 terfon  
 Solomon J. and M. Solomon, Mitre Court, Aldgate, watch  
 makers. (Isaacs  
 Strand W. Wapping Street, Wapping, ship chandler.  
 (Recks  
 Spencer J. Manchester, merchant. (Redhead and Co.  
 Stokes B. and H. Hunt, South Street, Finsbury Square,  
 merchants. (Sweet and Co.  
 Sheppard W. Millbank, Westminster, victualler. (Railton  
 Spencer J. Manchester, and W. Spencer, London, mer-  
 chants. (Buckley, Manchester  
 Sculthorp A. New Bridge Street, Vauxhall, ironmonger.  
 (Rogers and Co.  
 Steele J. Fullwood, Lancashire, skinner. (Windle,  
 London  
 Scott T. H. St. Mary Hill, wine merchant. (Ellis  
 Seddington J. Kennington Common, corn dealer. (Lamb,  
 London  
 Shuter J. Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Meredith and Co.  
 London  
 Stewart A. and J. M. Dinham, Kennington, dealers.  
 (Dawson and Co. London  
 Taylor D. P. Clifford's Inn, scrivener. (Hussey  
 Taylor W. City Road, silk mercer. (James  
 Thompson J. P. Great Newport Street, engraver. (Wilde  
 and Co.  
 Tyler J. Mountfrel, Leicestershire, miller. (Pilkington,  
 Leicester  
 Tew H. Wellesloe Square, tea dealer. (Dalton  
 Wade J. Manchester, saddler. (Hartley, London  
 White T. jun. and I. D. Tubbren, Great Winchester Street,  
 merchants. (Long  
 Whittle J. Liverpool, mariner. (Blunt and Co. London  
 Waring W. Waterhead Mill, Lancashire, cotton spinner.  
 (Ellis, London  
 Walker J. Wakefield, linen draper. (Evans, London  
 Young J. G. Percy Street, St. Pancras, builder. (Smiths  
 London.

## DIVIDENDS.

Affinead T. and W. Furlong, Bristol  
 Anderson J. Cannon Street  
 Athley J. and T. Athley, Primrose  
 Street, Bishopgate Street  
 Abfolon G. Wallingford, Berkshire  
 Arden J. Blackmore Street, Clare  
 Market  
 Allen A. C. Ironmonger Lane  
 Atter H. R. Broughamstone  
 Andrews T. Baughall Street, Black-  
 wall  
 Aldridge J. Reading, Berkshire  
 Anshurst S. West Farleigh, Kent  
 Adams B. and E. Blackheath, South-  
 hampton  
 Anderson D. Rother Lane  
 Arday G. Gloucester Terrace, Com-  
 mercial Road  
 Batty C. and T. Pilgrim, Laurence  
 Pountney Hill  
 Barker M. R. and J. Noon, Leicester  
 Bennett W. Lawrence Pountney Hill  
 Brown J. St. Catherine's Street  
 Barry M. Barnaby, York  
 Birch J. Chelmsford  
 Baskby H. Lower Rowfields, Yorkshire  
 Medley W. Great Grimsby, Lincoln-  
 shire  
 Brown J. and J. Powell, Liverpool  
 Blake J. Tewkesbury  
 Blackburn T. and G. Y. Bonner,  
 King's Lynn, Norfolk  
 Blackburn W. Rotherstone Street, St.  
 George's East  
 Bryant T. and T. Catchpool, Ipswich  
 Butler R. S. Bristol  
 Butler C. Old Jewry  
 Buchanan D. and R. Brus, Liver-  
 pool  
 Michael J. Liverpool

Beaumont W. Croftland, Yorkshire  
 Blackwood L. St. Andrew, Undercliff,  
 London  
 Blow J. Ware, Hertford  
 Beller, Prospect Place, Lambeth  
 Barnard W. Lloyd's Coffee House  
 Cameron W. Liverpool  
 Coles W. Mincing Lane  
 Cullen J. Liverpool  
 Cooke J. George Street, Ratcliffe  
 Highway  
 Cutler R. Manchester  
 Currie H. and J. Currie, Liverpool  
 Currie H. and J. and W. Cooke, Li-  
 verpool  
 Cooke H. Birch Lane  
 Cockell J. Ratcliffe Highway  
 Coates F. and J. Walker, Manchester  
 Coe J. W. Coventry  
 Deiman T. Teddington, Middlesex  
 Lucas J. and R. Lankener, Broad  
 Street  
 Dickenson J. Liverpool  
 Doolworth W. Scarborough, Yorkshire  
 Dexter S. Belper, Derbyshire  
 Duckett W. Ramsgate, Kent  
 Draper R. Bishopgate Street  
 Dawson T. and W. Fowling, Aldgate  
 Highway  
 Fallon J. New Sarum, Wilts  
 Ellstrand D. and S. Valley, Kingston  
 upon Hull  
 Everette W. Golden Lane, London  
 Egerton E. Duval's Lane, Holloway  
 Fryer F. Preston  
 Falkner M. Manchester  
 Gaskell G. Bruton Street  
 Gaskill J. J. Gaskill and J. Clement-  
 son, Middles  
 Goldsmith J. Lower, Suffolk

Glover J. Liverpool  
 Gordon J. Hunter Street, Brunswick  
 Square  
 Halford H. Oakham, Rutland  
 Hampton J. Woolwich  
 Harris W. Choltry, Hereford  
 Hawthorne J. jun. Wicksworth, Der-  
 byshire  
 Harkness J. Liverpool  
 Hancock J. Rotherhithe Street, Ro-  
 therhithe  
 Hill W. Cirencester  
 Hill J. Liverpool  
 Hunter W. Birmingham  
 Hughes H. Balinghall Street  
 Hopkins T. Croftall, Morley, York-  
 shire  
 Hughes J. Liverpool  
 Holmes F. Messina, Sicily  
 Herbert J. and C. Mayo, London  
 Hockitt J. Biddeford  
 Heath S. Birmingham, and Erdington  
 Hill J. Peterborough  
 Jackson R. Manchester  
 Johnson W. and N. Brown, Fish Street  
 Hill  
 Kirke T. D. Kingston upon Hull  
 Kirby C. Watford  
 Kemp J. Burr Street, East Smithfield  
 King W. Birmingham  
 Lakin T. R. Birmingham  
 Lawson H. Wilbeck Street  
 Lee E. Broad Street  
 Lee J. Lewes, Sussex  
 Lindo D. A. Great Winchester Street  
 Lunn W. St. Mary at Hill  
 Leach J. Gun Street, Spitalfields  
 Matthews W. Stone, Stafford, and J.  
 Phillips, Liverpool  
 Manser W. Southwark

Merry weather



Merryweather R. and R. Brain, Ardwick, Lancashire  
 Mulvan H. Liverpool  
 Middleton M. Wigan, Lancashire  
 Muller C. Aldgate High Street  
 Milner G. and D. Whitaker, Manchester  
 Nuttall J. Manchester  
 Nevill J. Broseley, Salop  
 Needham R. Old Broad Street  
 Ormerod G. Lanehead, Lancashire  
 Parker W. Bucknall Ironworks, Stafford  
 Preece B. Grafton Street  
 Peacock C. Clement's Inn  
 Peel C. King Street, Cheapside  
 Prince W. Pontefract, Yorkshire  
 Fawcett P. Piccadilly  
 Paul T. Shoe Lane  
 Ratcliffe J. Manchester  
 Randall T. Oxford  
 Bailey T. and J. Hunt, Kingston upon Hull  
 Ratcliff R. Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham  
 Raby J. Liverpool

Ruffell W. Liverpool  
 Robinson J. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden  
 Richards J. Holborn  
 Roe T. Wolverhampton  
 Sawbridge H. W. and C. Sawbridge, Northampton  
 Sykes W. Leicester  
 Stevens R. Cannington, Somersetshire  
 Silley J. Beckley, Sussex  
 Studd W. Woodbridge  
 Smith R. Old City Chambers  
 Slade T. M. Old Bond Street  
 Stead J. Foster Lane  
 Slaymaker R. Fore Street, Spitalfields  
 Swallow S. Crown Court, Threadneedle Street  
 Soady W. Plymouth Dock  
 Smalley E. Leeds, Yorkshire  
 Shaw J. Liverpool  
 Stark A. Buckingham Street  
 Sisley T. Isle of Thanet  
 Smith T. Charlotte Street, Rathbone place  
 Say C. Newington Butts, Surrey  
 Sinclair D. Strand

Shall S. Wolverhampton  
 Straight J. Richmond  
 Simpson J. and W. G. Fairman, Old Change  
 Twendow W. Manchester  
 Tarling J. West Smithfield  
 Taylor F. M. and J. T. Smedley, Liverpool  
 Taylor T. Monkwearmouthshire, Durham  
 Terney D. sen. and D. Terney, jun. Commercial Road  
 Thornton J. Golden Square  
 Toulmin W. Aldermanbury  
 Taylor J. Great Tower Street  
 Warg T. Cheapside  
 Walker C. Manchester  
 Wilkins J. Barnet  
 Williams J. Newington Causeway  
 Williams T. G. Paradise Street, Rochester  
 Whittle J. Liverpool  
 Winch N. J. Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Whiteley J. Callington, Cornwall  
 Winghamhouse F. W. Laurence Pountney Hill.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### RUSSIA.

**H**OW afflicting to every benevolent mind are the late events in Russia! To what a variety of emotions and reflections do they give rise! It appears from such events, that, whatever our conceit may have led us to think of this age, we are not yet under the dominion of reason and philosophy! Other myriads must yet be butchered, and many revolutions must take place, before governments will learn to adjust their foolish disputes, without sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of their innocent subjects! Till that period arrives, nothing can be justly boasted or said of the influence of Christianity, philanthropy, and civilization! Till then, we are, in truth, but half-refined barbarians!

In this general way, we venture to enter our feeble protest against what is now passing in the world. Relative to contemporary events, to arrive at truth is difficult, to attempt to direct the public judgment is presumptuous, and to oppose the passions of men is dangerous and unavailing! Let this then be our apology to our thinking readers, and to an inquiring posterity, for not expressing all we feel at this crisis. In the march of nations, events mock the calmest anticipations; and we feel at this moment too keenly, perhaps, to reason with the coolness that is due to our readers. Besides, such is the desperate game now playing in the political world—such the ascendancy and omnipotence of corruption—such the barter of principles for subsistence—such the delusion created by a profligate press—and such the character of the faction, (the German and

anti-British faction,) that for twenty years has wickedly kindled, and obstinately rekindled, the flames of war through Europe, that we consider it prudent simply to record facts, and let them speak for themselves, to those who have hearts to feel, and intelligence to comprehend them!

For our parts, we candidly confess, that we are friends to peace! We see no object to be gained by this war! We never saw any ground, any substantial, tangible, positive ground, for its commencement. We never considered, nor ever can consider, hypothetical, conjectural, or imaginary dangers, to be a valid ground for the positive and enormous evils of war! We consider too, that a people who are strong enough to carry on successful war, are strong enough to maintain peace. We feel it to be a solecism in terms, to break a state of peace, and make war to arrive at peace! In short, we would not have been the official advisers of that message to Parliament which *falsely* ascribed warlike preparations to France—nor the ministerial authors of the letters signed *Canning* and *Castlereagh*, in answer to the pacific offers of Napoleon, for all the jewels of Golconda, or all the gold and silver of Peru! Such are our opinions—perhaps, in the judgment of many, our unhappy mistakes; but, as the existence of Britain and the lives of millions are involved in the issue of such deliberations, our error, if it be an error, may perhaps be charitably interpreted, and borne with, for humanity's sake!

The experiment, (yes! the horrible experiment) of war has now been tried for ten years! Its results have been the

aggrandizement of France and the ruin of every government and country on the Continent! If there are men who think the time for *peace*, like the time for *reform*, can never arrive, it behoves the thinking and long-confiding people of England no longer to defer the interposition of their powerful opinion. If their consciences and their distresses decide for *PEACE*—the public expression of their wishes will concede nothing to the enemy. He knows and fears us too much to treat us as a humbled or degraded people; and he has suffered too much, and too long, from our hostilities, to hazard our just resentment, by proposing terms inconsistent with our honour as a great nation. The people of England have therefore every thing to hope, and nothing to apprehend, from their exertions and petitions in favour of peace.

We live too near the events to be able to comment with freedom on the horrors and calamities of the Russian campaign, to prevent which Napoleon made his pacific overture to the British government on the 17th of last April, before he set off to Russia. It grieves us, however, to observe, that, instead of these dreadful events serving as an incentive to peace, our unprincipled newspaper writers avail themselves of them to inflame the people of England to further perseverance in the war! We certainly exhibit at this moment a counterpart of the temper of the Egyptians, and their king Pharaoh. Neither the state of our exhausted finances—of our ruined trade—of our destroyed currency—of our conquered allies—of desolated Europe and America—nor the solicitations of our enemies have the effect of inducing us to put an end to a war which was begun without any recorded positive cause—and which affords no prospect besides the gratification of the unchristian and irrational passions of hatred, envy, and revenge!\*

The following Bulletins of the French army, under Napoleon in Russia, we presume, are sufficient appeals to the heads and hearts of our readers, and afford full exemplifications of the reasonableness of our feelings and conclusions.

\* Our readers, to judge with full intelligence, and free from prejudices of the momentary question of *PEACE*, or *ETERNAL WAR*, ought to refer to the Official Correspondence published in the Monthly Magazine for July 1803, for November, 1806, for February, 1809; and for August, 1812.

We have charitably forborne to disgrace the official registers of the British government by recording the tales, however ingenious, of Lord Cathcart and Sir R. Wilson, the noted author of the poisonings at Jaffa, and who, as a British agent, is in attendance, we believe, on the Russian army of Prince Kutusoff.\*

*Sixteenth Bulletin.*

*Viasma, Aug. 31.*

The head-quarters of the emperor were, on the 27th, at Slakovo; on the 28th, near Senlovo; on the 29th, in a castle one league in the rear of Viasma; and on the 30th, at Viasma; the army marching in three columns—the left formed by the viceroy, proceeding by Kanouchkino, Znamenkoi, Kostrectkovo, and Novoe—the centre formed by the King of Naples, the corps of the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Elchingen and the Guards marching on the grand road, and the left, by the Prince Poniatowsky, marching on the left bank of the Osna by Volosk, Louchke, Pokroskoe, and Slonckino. All the population of the towns retire upon Moscow. It is said there are now one million and a half of souls in that great city. They fear the result of these crowds.

*Seventeenth Bulletin.*

*Ghjat, Sept. 3.*

The head-quarters were, on the 31st of August, at Velitchero; on the 1st and 2nd of September, at Ghjat. The Ghjat river empties itself into the Wolga. Thus we are in possession of the course of those waters that flow into the Caspian Sea. The deserters, the prisoners, the inhabitants, all agree that the greatest confusion prevails at Moscow, and in the Russian army, which is distracted with a diversity of opinions, and has suffered enormous losses in the different actions. Smolensk was set on fire by the Russians. They set fire to the suburbs on the day after the battle, when they saw our bridge established over the Boristhenes. They also set fire to Doroghoboni, to Viasma, and to Ghjat; but the French came up in time to extinguish it. This may be easily conceived. The French have no interest in burning those towns which belong to them, and in depriving themselves of the resources which

\* The reports and statements of the Russian Gazettes, as well in former wars as in the present, prove that veracity is not a Russian virtue. Yet, silly and contemptible as these Russian falsehoods are, they have served as the basis of a thousand misrepresentations in the venal London papers, and as a means of abusing the public credulity, and keeping the war faction in countenance. It concerns us to observe, that the respectable character of Lord Cathcart is the dupe of this Russian vice. Of his colleague, the author of the Jaffa romances, we need express no sympathy.

they



they afford. The cellars have been every where filled with brandy, leather, and every species of article that is useful to an army.— If the country be wasted, if the inhabitants suffer more than a state of war warrants, the fault is in the Russians. The army rested on the 2d and 3d in the vicinity of Ghjat. It is positively asserted that the enemy is employed in forming an entrenched camp in front of Mojaïsk, and has established lines before Moscow.

*Eighteenth Bulletin.*

*Mojaïsk, Sept. 10, 1812.*

On the 4th the emperor set out from Ghjat, and encamped near the post of Gritneva.

The 5th, at six o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon we perceived the Russians formed, with their right upon Moskwa, the left upon the heights on the left bank of the Kologha. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy had begun to fortify a fine height between two woods, where they had placed 9 or 10,000 men. The emperor having reconnoitred it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the King of Naples to pass the Kologha, with the division Compans and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowsky, who had marched on the right, was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the enemy's redoubt was carried, with the cannon; the enemy's corps driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th, at two o'clock in the morning, the emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts; the day was passed in reconnoitring. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position the day before: backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted with twenty-five pieces of cannon.—Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at 100 paces from each other, protected their line, as far as a large village which the enemy had destroyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry, and to support the centre. Their right extended behind the Kologha, in the rear of the village of Borodino, and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts, and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favourable. It was easy to manœuvre, and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it, but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither palisaded nor defended with chevaux de frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 and 130,000 men. Our

forces were equal, but the superiority of our troops were not doubtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the emperor was surrounded by the marshals in the position taken the evening before. At half past five o'clock the sun rose without clouds; it had rained the preceding evening. 'This is the sun of Austerlitz,' said the emperor. Though but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the omen, the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:—

"Soldiers! behold the field of battle you have so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you; it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, at Vitepsk, at Smolensk; and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride,—that it may say of you, 'He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'

*"At the Imperial Camp on the Heights of Borodino, 7th Sept. Two o'clock, A.M."*

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowsky, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested his left. The Prince of Eckmühl marched on the skirt of the forest, the division Compans at the head. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's position, had been constructed in the night.

At six o'clock, General Count Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pernetty, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division Compans, (4th of the 1st corps,) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half past six, General Compans was wounded; at seven the Prince of Eckmühl had his horse killed. The attack advanced: the musketry commenced. The Viceroy, who formed our left, attacks and carries the village of Borodino, which the enemy could not defend, that village being on the left bank of the Kologha. At seven the Marshal Duke of Elchingen put himself in motion, and under the protection of sixty pieces of cannon, which General Foucher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides!

At eight o'clock the positions of the enemy were carried, his redoubts taken, and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against

us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The enemy now saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those strong positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon, placed on these heights, thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets, which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter.

"The King of Naples, with the cavalry, made various charges. The Duke of Elchingen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The Emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance; this movement made us masters of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowski fought in the wood with various success.

"There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. General Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village, which was burnt; the division Friant advanced thither; eighty pieces of French cannon immediately arrested, and then overwhelm the enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under the chain-shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory. The King of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the breaches which our cannon shot had made in the condensed masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers; they dispersed on all sides. The general of division Count Caulaincourt, governor of the Emperor's pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regiment of Cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty, the battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the twenty-one pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulaincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet—a glorious death, and worthy to be envied.

It was now two in the afternoon; the enemy had lost all hope; the battle was ended, the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Rus-

sian horses, have been counted on the field of battle; 60 pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our power.

We have had 2,500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the enemy, at from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle. Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians for one Frenchman. Forty Russian generals were killed, wounded, or taken; General Bagration was wounded.

We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon-ball; General Count Caulaincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards.

The Generals of Brigade Compère, Plauzonne, Marion, and Huart, were killed; seven or eight Generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The Prince of Eckmühl has received no injury. The French troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their great superiority to the Russian troops.

Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of Moskwa, fought a few leagues in the rear of Mojaïsk, and twenty-five leagues from Moscow, near the little river Moskwa. We fired 60,000 cannon shot, which are already replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery carts, which passed Smolensk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle, to this place, are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians. A number of Generals and Colonels are prisoners.

The Emperor was never exposed; neither the foot nor horse guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from his intrenchments, not endeavoured to retake them, our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping it, from eight o'clock till two, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinately attempting to regain that which was lost. This was the cause of his immense loss.

Every one distinguished himself. The King of Naples and the Duke of Elchingen were peculiarly conspicuous.

The artillery, and particularly that of the guards, surpassed itself. The actions which have rendered this day illustrious, shall be made known in detailed reports.

*Nineteenth Bulletin.*

*Moscow, Sept. 16.*

After the battle of the Moskwa, the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaïsk, Svenigorod, and Kalouga.

The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The headquarters were on the 12th transmitted from Mojaïsk to Peselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day,



mid-day, we entered Moscow. The enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two works from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian Governor, Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6,000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The Governor, Rostopchin, had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than four hundred French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment.

The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of the Moskwa. Prince Bagration was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle—it amounts to between forty-five and fifty.

#### SPAIN.

In Spain the Marquess Wellington has followed up his successes with characteristic vigour, and laid siege to the Castle of Burgos, on which there have been some bloody assaults.

Massena, Prince of Essling, appears to be re-organizing the discomfited army of Marmont. Soult and Suchet, having united, are advancing northward, and much blood seems still destined to be spilt in this devoted country.

#### FRANCE.

The following is an official description of the whole French army, allowing to each battalion 600 men, and to each squadron 200.

Inf. of the line, 610 batts.,	\$66,400
Light Infantry, 160 do.	97,000
Cavalry .... 332 squads.	66,400
	<hr/> 528,400

#### Auxiliaries, &c. &c.

Inf. of the line, 162 batts.,	97,200
Light Infantry, 7 do.	4,200
Cavalry ..... 27 squads.	5,400
	<hr/> 106,800
	<hr/> 635,200

Troops in the Artillery and Engineer departments, of which there are French

501 companies, which taken at 100 men each	50,100
Auxiliaries 19 comps. ....	1,900
	<hr/> 52,000
	<hr/> 687,200

#### Foreign and Auxiliary Corps.

162 battalions, at 600 each	97,200
7 do. at 600 each	4,200
27 squadrons, at 200 each	5,400
	<hr/> 106,800

And by a Decree of the Senate, published this month, the conscription for 1813 is called out, amounting to 120,000 more!

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The general election has attracted some attention during the month; but, as the people despair of doing good, there never were so few, or such tame contests. How can independence stand against corruption, when the government expend 100 millions per annum, and the whole divided people do not expend 80? The party of the people therefore have been outvoted, because out-bought! Most men think too, that the evil will better cure itself than be cured by any human exertions whatever.

In consequence, general indifference, or utter contempt, has characterized the elections. In London, three veteran agents of the ministry have been returned, against two popular candidates, by 3600 against 2600, not above half the livery voting. In Westminster the two former patriotic members have been returned; and, in Middlesex also, the old members have been re-elected. Seats in some rotten boroughs fell from 5000*l.* the old price, to 2000*l.* and were hawked about at this last price. The narrowed means of government offers fewer recom-pences to members and their families; and persons who used to be influenced by feelings of patriotism, feel hopeless! As Britons and lovers of our country,

we

we dread and deprecate this apathy, and consider it a portentous calm—the mere sullenness of public despair.

The contests are recorded in our local news.

The Marquess of Hertford continues in the high office of Chamberlain, and the Regent has been passing part of the autumn at the Marchioness's seat at Ragley, in Warwickshire! Her son, Lord Yarmouth, holds also a high and favoured situation in the Duchy of Cornwall! Lord Liverpool still continues minister, and Lord Castlereagh war-minister, *pro tempore*!

#### AMERICA.

South America continues to be torn by civil wars; between the friends of independence and the friends of Old Spain and her governors. The revolutionists have to contend against the gross ignorance and superstition of the people, who are the slaves and dupes of the lowest priestcraft.

The Caraccas, for example, had been erected into the independent republic of Venezuela, by General MIRANDA, the excellent constitution of which we gave in a late Magazine; but, an earthquake having desolated some of those provinces, the priests seized on the circumstance, described it as a visitation of Heaven on republicans and revolutionists; and so general a defection took place, that the brave Miranda has been taken prisoner, and the republic of Venezuela is probably no more!

The same ignorance and influence enslaves Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding partial insurrections, and the shedding of much blood at Quito, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. The accounts in the newspapers are so contradictory, that we have seldom found ourselves able to give details worthy of the notice of our readers.

The United States of America still continue in a state of public hostility with Great Britain, as might have been foreseen from the irritation created by the neglect and confidence of the British ministry. In fifteen weeks after their declaration of war against us, the English regent published a declaration of hostility against them. Thus the two states, as we dreaded, are formally engaged in war, and America is added to the number of our public enemies!

The sea of course is covered with American cruizers, and many valuable prizes have been taken; but we are particularly called on to mention the capture of the *Guerriere* frigate, by an American frigate, after a sharp action, being the first instance for many years of an English man of war striking her colours to a nearly equal force.

To counterbalance this, the English General Brock, with an inferior force, has captured Fort Detroit in Upper Canada, and also an American general, with upwards of two thousand troops, who had published some gasconading proclamations, in which he had threatened all British America! By a coincidence not publicly explained, the Indian nations and the Algerines have, at this juncture, also declared war against the United States! We hope, however, for the honour of human nature and of civilization, that these barbarians are not recognized allies of the British government. Yet General Brock says, he had 900 Indians in his army, and that these savages penetrated the American camp; and the newspapers tell us that the Algerines are to be supplied with naval stores from England! We trust, however, that these things cannot be true, because the Regent's Proclamation speaks of a probable accommodation!

#### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT the termination of the poll for the City of London, the numbers were,—Alderman Coombe 5125.—Sir W. Curtis 4577.—Sir J. Shaw 4082.—Alderman Atkins 3645.—Mr. Waithman 2622.—Alderman Wood 2573.—The two latter were the popular candidates, and were at no personal expense.

For Middlesex, Messrs. Byng and W. Melish were returned without opposition.

For Southwark, at the close of the poll the numbers were, for Calvert 2070.—Thornton 1695.—Jones Burdett 840.

For Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett

and Lord Cochrane were unanimously returned, and in opposition to the expressed wishes of the former.

On the morning of the 5th a fire took place in the back premises of Messrs. Bowden and Tucker, extensive drug-brokers, in Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street. The flames raged with great fury, and extended their ravages along the back of the Bishopsgate-street houses, as far as to Houndsditch; about eleven houses and a vast quantity of property were destroyed.

The ceremony of depositing at Whitehall Chapel,



Chapel, the French eagles and other trophies lately taken in Spain and Portugal, was witnessed by the Queen, the Princesses, and other branches of the royal house of Brunswick. The trophies were, one eagle taken out of a river in Portugal; two ditto taken at the battle of Salamanca; two ditto found at Madrid; together with ten stand of colours taken at various times. Let it however be remembered, that worth of trophies depends entirely on the justice and necessity of the war in which they are obtained.

The street which we have mentioned as intended to be formed from Portland-place to Carlton House, is to be 100 feet wide, and in a right line from the entrance to the grand hall of Carlton-house to Piccadilly, where there is to be a small circus; from thence it is to go northward into a square on the site of Brewer-street, &c.; it is then to lead on north-westward to the top of King-street and Swallow-street, and then in a right line to Portland-place. The improvement likewise embraces the opening a street from the east end of Pall-Mall to St. Martin's church, a square in the King's Mews, the opening of Jermyn-street at the east end, and that of Charles-street into the Haymarket, and King-street into St. James's-street.

The new Drury-lane Theatre was opened on the 10th, and, notwithstanding the vast concourse of people who assembled for admittance, no accident happened. The committee chose, from one hundred and twelve pieces which had been sent for competition, a very meagre and jejune address by the young LORD BYRON. This circumstance has created a great sensation among the votaries of the Muses, who do not hesitate to impugn the decision of the theatrical committee. It has led also to an appeal in the theatre from DR. BUSBY, one of the candidates, and to many squibs in prose and verse.—The grand entrance is at Bridges-street, through a spacious hall, leading to the boxes and pit. This hall is supported by fine Doric columns, and illuminated by two large brass lamps: three large doors lead from this hall into the house, and into a rotunda of great beauty and elegance. On each side of the rotunda are passages to the great stairs, which are peculiarly grand and spacious; over them is an ornamented ceiling, with a turret light. The body of the theatre presents nearly three-fourths of a circle from the stage. This circular appearance is partly an optical deception, and has the effect of making the spectator imagine himself nearly close upon the stage, though seated in a centre box. The color of the interior is gold upon green, and the relief of the boxes is by a rich crimson. There are three circles of boxes, each containing twenty-four boxes, with four rows of seats, and sufficient room between each; there are

seven slip boxes on each side, ranging with the first gallery, and the like number of private boxes nearly upon a level with the pit. The boxes will hold 1200 individuals; the pit about 850; the lower gallery 480; and the upper gallery 280; in all, 2,810 persons may be accommodated. The entrance to all the boxes and pit is easy and secure. The theatre is indebted to Colonel Congreve for an excellent contrivance, which promises effectually to secure the building from fire. The appearance of the house is brilliant without being gaudy, and elegant without affectation. The fronts of the boxes have all diversified ornaments, which are neatly gilt, and give a variety and relief to the general aspect. We must not omit the just praise which is due to the architect for those arrangements, which exclude the interruption caused by indecent persons, and, by necessary attractions, draw off the noisy and frivolous part of the audience from the grave and sober hearers. The grand saloon is eighty-six feet long, circular at each extremity, and separated from the box-corridors by the rotunda and grand staircase. It has a richly gilt stove at each corner, over which are finely imitated black and yellow-veined marble slabs as pedestals in the niches. The ceiling is arched, and the general effect of two massy Corinthian columns of verd antique at each end, with ten corresponding pilasters on each side, is grand and pleasing. The rooms for coffee and refreshments at the ends of the saloon, though small, are very neat; they consist of recesses, Corinthian pilasters, four circular arches supporting domes with sky lights, from which glass lamps are suspended. On the north side of the theatre is the wardrobe. The retiring rooms for the stage boxes are decorated with rich crimson carpets, and with deep crimson embossed paper. The private boxes have no anti-chambers.—We have now to notice the pit, orchestra, and stage: there are seventeen rows of seats in the pit, with four short ones, in consequence of the orchestra making two projections into it. The orchestra is about eight feet wide, and extends nearly the whole width of the pit. The stage is about thirty-three feet wide, the proscenium nineteen and a half, and the whole constructed so as to render the circular appearance of the theatre nearly complete. The part usually appropriated to doors, is occupied by two very fine and large lamps, with tripods on triangular pedestals; each lamp contains a circle of small burners, on the principle of Burton's lamps. Over the lamps are two stage boxes on each side, forming an acute angle with the stage, and above them are niches with statues. The space over the side boxes, and ranging with the upper gallery, is left entirely open; hence the more perfect transmission of sound to the remotest parts of the house, where the lowest whisper

may be distinctly heard. Between the pedestal lamps and the curtain on each side is a massy Corinthian column of verd antique, with a gilt capital supporting the arch over the stage, in the circle of which are the arms of his Majesty. Corresponding with these columns are three pilasters, ornamented with connected rings entwined with grapes and vine leaves, all richly gilt. Some, perhaps, may object to so much gilding on the stage and front of the boxes, in a house where simplicity and plainness are conspicuous; but it ought to be remembered, that performers still wear embroidered dresses, and consequently require the adjacent objects to be uniform with their costume and character. The pannel which joins the curtain is of a fine lilac colour, and contrasts advantageously with the green column and gilt ornaments. The theatre itself is a master-piece of art, and an ornament of the metropolis. The *coup d'œil* is delightful beyond the power of description. It certainly has no rival in England, or perhaps in the known world, for beauty, completeness, and magnificence. The architect, Mr. WYATT, need envy no other artist, living or dead, after exhibiting this happy specimen of his taste and genius.

The sewer now excavating in Hyde Park is one of the greatest works of the kind ever attempted in this country. It is intended for a drain to the numerous streets now built in the neighbourhood of Paddington, and will empty itself into the great sewer which enters the Thames at Milbank. In consequence of the height of the ground in Hyde Park, it became necessary, in order to insure a sufficient fall to this new sewer, to dig to a very great depth; and its formation is carried on by the laborious and expensive process of tunneling. Pits are sunk at the distance of every seventy yards, and the excavations are conducted in a way similar to those of a coal-mine. The stratum of clay through which the sewer passes is favourable to the process of excavation, and is similar to that which was thrown up in the formation of the Highgate archway, which so suddenly failed on nearly arriving at completion. The gravel pits in Hyde Park are filling up with the clay dug from the tunnel.

On the 22d, after a high westerly wind, the tide in the Thames made four feet water in Westminster Hall.

Vauxhall Bridge is at last contracted for and begun upon. Colonel Baynton, in conjunction with Mr. Grillier, has undertaken to complete it in two years, for the sum of seventy-five thousand pounds. One pier is already laid. All the upper parts of the bridge are to be of cast-iron.

A new license for Vauxhall-gardens has been granted by the Magistrates of the Surrey Quarter Sessions.

## MARRIED.

By special licence, at Addington Park, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. J. Croft, to Miss C. M. Sutton, fourth daughter of his Grace.

At Montalto, county of Down, the very Reverend the Dean of Dromore, to Frances Catherine, daughter of the late David Ker, esq. of Portavo.

At the Residency, at Bagdad, Sir W. Wiseman, bart. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Catherine, daughter of Sir J. Mackintosh.

Alexander Mitchell, esq. of St. Alban's-street, to Christina, widow of James Thompson, esq. of Stonehaven.

Mr. John Treacher, jun. of Paternoster-row, to Harriet, daughter of the late William Brazier, esq. of Rye.

Edward Parker, esq. to Grace Isabella, daughter of Mrs. Strode, of Kensington Palace.

Robert Garden, esq. to Louisa, niece to General M'Kinnon.

Mr. C. Bishop, solicitor, of Gray's Inn, to Maria, youngest daughter of G. Holton, esq. of Strand-on-the-green, Middlesex.

At Hampstead, J. White, esq. of Greek-street, Soho, to Eliza, third daughter of Z. Darby, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

P. Courtenay, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Louisa, second daughter of H. Bell, of Aldersgate-street, merchant.

At Mary-le-bone Church, H. Pitches Boyce, esq. late of the 3d foot guards, to Lady Amelia S. Spencer, youngest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

At Lambeth, Mr. W. Jackson, of Fenchurch-buildings, to Mrs. E. Richardson, of Newington Butts.

R. Belt, esq. of the Inner Temple, to the eldest daughter of B. Troughton, esq. of Overton.

J. Loughman, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Maxwell, of Sackville-street.

Mr. E. Johnson, of Bishopsgate-street, to the eldest daughter of J. Malyn, esq. of Braisted, Kent.

W. J. May, esq. to the second daughter of M. Langdale, esq. of New Ormond-street, Queen-square.

Mr. W. H. Symons, of Great Coram-street, Russell-square, to Miss Henkelmann.

Mr. Lokyn, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to the fourth daughter of the late J. Morgan, esq. of Brixton-place.

Hon. and Rev. Alfred Harris, second son to the Earl of Malmesbury, to Miss M. Markham, fourth daughter of the Dean of York.

At Mountjuliet, Kilkenny, the Hon. Charles Butler, brother to the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Lady Sarah Butler, daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

Mr. W. Redcross, of Lombard-street, to Mrs. D. widow of Dr. Dyson, of Basinghall-street.

Charles



Charles Sawyer, esq. of Heywood Lodge, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir George Bowyer, bart. of Radley.

The Rev. Dr. Whalley, of Mendip Lodge, to Mrs. H. of Queen-square, Bath, relict of General Horneck.

W. Garner, esq. of Long-acre, to Judith, daughter of the late J. Taylor, esq. of Noble-street, Cheapside.

John Rowdon, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss C. Carpenter, of Ansty House, Hampshire.

Mr. J. Dobson, jun. of Bucklersbury, to Helen, daughter of Mr. J. Thompson, of Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.

Mr. Charles Gardiner, to the daughter of Captain Hugh Baikie, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Joseph Freeman, of Thames-bank, Chelsea, to Miss Freeman, of the same place.

William Kappen, esq. of Somerset-place, to Miss Henrietta Sidney, of Tunbridge.

Major Scott Waring, of Peterborough House, to Mrs. Esten.

Stephen Juquet, esq. of Sloane-street, to Mrs. H. Crawley, of Gloucester-place.

John Augustus Knipe, esq. of Belturbet, Cavan, to Louisa, daughter of Sir William Beaumarice Rush, of Wimbleton House, Surrey.

At Chelsea, the Rev. B. Wake, rector of Riddlesworth, to Miss Bridge, only sister of the Rev. B. B., Mathematical Professor of the East India College, at Hertford.

At Chertsey, Mr. Smith, to Miss Maria Marriott, second daughter of J. M. esq. of Broad-street, London.

At St. James's-church, Wathen Phipps, esq. of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, to the Right Hon. the Lady Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Earl Howe, and widow of the Hon. Penn Ashton Curzon.

T. Waring, esq. of Edwardstone-grove, to Miss Hanmer, only daughter of J. H. esq. of Holbrook-hall, Suffolk, and niece of Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart. of Hanmer-hall, Flintshire.

Valentine Morris, esq. of Sloane-street, to Anne, second daughter of R. Watkins, esq. of St. Lawrence, near Chepstow.

Charles Chaplain, jun. esq. M. P. for Stamford, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fone, of Fulbeck.

## DIED.

After an illness of three weeks, at Richmond-house, *Lady De Crespigny*.

At Bath, in his 83d year, *Sir Robert Ansell, bart.*

At Southampton, aged 87, *Lady Peyton*, wife of Sir Y. P. bart.

At the Grove, Windsor, the Hon. *Jane Colman*, eldest daughter of Edward C. esq.

*Mrs. Comerford*, wife of Mr. James C. of Bartlett's-buildings.

*Mr. Dean, jun.* of Fore-street.

At Castlerosse, county of Kerry, the Right Hon. *Valentine Brown*, Earl of Kenmare.

In Ely-place, *Thomas Richardson, esq.*

In Fitzroy-square, the Hon. *J. W. Dillon*, youngest son of Viscount D.

*William Cook, esq.* of Grove-street, Hackney.

In Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square, *Robert Hannon, esq.*

In Grosvenor-square, in her 85th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin*, relict of Charles B. esq. of Aquatase, Salop.

*William James Cooke, esq.* of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Southgate, *Mr. D. Ogilvy*, late of Holborn, in his 73d year.

*Mrs. King*, wife of James K. esq. of Walbrook.

In her 93d year, *Mrs. Cradock*, aunt of Sir Joseph Scott, bart.

*Mrs. Sarah Hedger*, of West-square.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Susannah Abell*.

*Mrs. Hennings*, wife of Mr. Charles Frederick H. of Dulwich Common.

At Highgate, aged 78, *Mrs. Mendham*.

At Chelsea, *Jonathan Fearnside, esq.* in his 83d year.

In Sussex-place, Kent-road, *Mrs. Cartwright*.

*Mrs. Bateman, sen.* of Bunhill-row.

In Bury-street, St. James's, aged 56, *Lieut-Gen. D. Macdonald*, Colonel of the 55th regiment.

At Stratton Park, the eldest daughter of Sir T. Baring.

At Chudleigh, the eldest daughter of Lord Sinclair.

At Brighton, *Lady Amcotts*.

*Sir T. D. Hatton, bart.* of Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire, in consequence of being thrown out of his carriage. The title is now extinct; the estates are divided between his maiden sisters.

At Royal-hill, Greenwich, the widow of the late Rev. S. Peach, aged 67.

In Birch-in-lane, *Mr. J. Sutherland*.

At Wilsdon-house, Middlesex, the lady of G. Welbank, esq. of St. James's-street.

The lady of J. Langdale, esq. of Lavender-hill.

At Limehouse, the relict of W. Surman, esq. of Tooting.

At Lynn, the Hon. *Mrs. Vane*.

The wife of Mr. W. Vickery, of Tavistock-street.

The wife of the late Mr. W. Dickie, formerly of the Strand.

At Hampton Court Palace, *Lady H. J. Hay*, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Erroll.

The wife of Mr. Lovegrove, of the Lyceum Theatre.

*Mrs. M. Penlington*, of Bridge-road, Lambeth.

*Mr. Holland*, of Red Lion-street, White-chapel.

At Guernsey, Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, bart.

In Cavendish-square, the *Right Hon. Lady Brownlow*.

*Mr. Baxing*, of Narrow-wall, Lambeth.

At Hampton Court, aged 81, *Sir G. Yonge, bart. K. B.* who formerly filled several important offices in the state, viz. Secretary at War, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Anne Shaw*, relict of Joseph S. M.D.

*Louisa Pigon*, the wife of Frederick P. esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and daughter of the late Humphrey Minchin, esq. M. P. of Holywell-house, in Wilts.

In Upper Lisson-street, Paddington, in her 85th year, *Mrs. Bentley*, relict of Rev. R. B. vicar of Camberwell, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Conyers, rector of St. Paul's, Deptford.

In Portman-square, *William Attwick, esq.*

At the Mote, near Maidstone, *Right Hon. Sophia Countess of Romney*; her ladyship was the only child of William Morton Pitt, of Kingston, in the county of Dorset, esq. and married in the year 1806, to the present Earl of Romney, by whom she has left one son and four daughters. Thus has been cut off in the prime of life, a lady whose most excellent qualities of heart, and most amiable manners, did honor to the high station in which she was placed, and whose whole conduct afforded a striking example of every religious and social duty.

*Mr. John Campbell*, of Holywell-lane.

*Mr. James McClary*, of Old Bond street.

At Walworth, *J. Dewar, esq.* many years a purser in the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Ardgowan, after an illness of four days, in his 74th year, *Sir J. Shaw Stewart, bart.* of Blackdale, Greenock, and Ardgowan. He came into Parliament in the year 1780, for the county of Renfrew, which he represented for three succeeding Parliaments. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Sheridan; and is succeeded in his titles and great estates by his nephew, Michael Stewart Nicholson, esq.

At Shooter's-hill, in his 84th year, *Major-General W. Grant*, of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Hodder*, aged 65.

At Marder Park, near Godstone, *J. Hatwell, esq.* of Spring-garden-terrace.

At Stanwell house, *Miss Stanhope*, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir H. S. bart.

At Chelsea, *Lieut.-Col. G. Williamson*, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum.

Aged 68, *Major-Gen. R. Bowles*, late an Officer on the Bombay Establishment.

In Wimpole-street, aged 92, *R. Hale, esq.* of Codicote, Herts.

*Ralph Paine, esq.* formerly storekeeper of

his Majesty's Dock-yard, at Deptford: he has bequeathed a sum of money to endow an hospital, to be erected on the New Road, Chatham, for the benefit of the widows of shipwrights. The spot of ground for this purpose he purchased some years ago.

At her father's, Benjamin Bates, esq. of Stockwell, *Elizabeth Palmer*, wife of Mr. Edward P. of Throgmorton-street.

Aged 41, *Mrs. Elizabeth Gill*, the wife of Mr. T. G. of Bruton-place, Berkeley-square.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Chelsea, *T. Adams, esq.* of the East India House.

In his 71st year, *W. Winter, esq.* apothecary, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

In his 84th year, *Thomas Burne, esq.* of Bedford-square.

The *Rev. W. Mannin*, curate of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and vicar of Orby, Lincolnshire.

At Brompton, aged 77, *Mrs. Mary Pearson*, relict of the late Mr. W. P. one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary.

In John-street, New-road, *Mrs. Dennison*, wife of Mr. R. D. of Duke street, Manchester-square, apothecary.

*Mrs. Smith*, wife of Leny S. esq. of Hackney-wick.

In Streatham-lane, *Mrs. Sarah Page*.

In Assembly-row, Mile-end, aged 62, *J. Edwards, esq.*

At Chelsea, aged 83, *Mrs. Paulin*.

Aged 64, after a painful and lingering illness, *Mary Brown*, the inestimable wife of Joseph B. M. D. of Islington. We have received a brief, but interesting, account of this amiable lady, who was a singular instance of suffering probity, unassuming piety, and domestic excellence. Mrs. B. was married upwards of thirty-five years, and never gave her husband pain, but when she was ill, and when she died.—See our next Number.

At Hadham, in his 74th year, *Dr. Hamilton*. The death of this reverend gentleman has given the immediate patronage of five church preferments to the crown and the Bishop of London. He held the Archdeaconry of Colchester, the Rectory of St. Martin's in the Fields, and the Rectory of Much Hadham, in Hertfordshire, worth together 2800l. per annum. The two former are in the gift of the crown, the latter, 1000l. per annum, in that of the Bishop of London. Dr. H. married a daughter of the late Bishop Terrick, who presented him to Hadham more than forty years ago.

[We copy the following character of the late *Dr. Raine*, Master of the Charter-house, from the *Classical Journal*, not because we consider it as a substitute for a full biographical notice of that excellent man, but because it is the best notice which the tardy gratitude of his friends has bestowed on him. Dr. Raine is not singular in having ungrateful



ungrateful survivors.\* "The temper of the present times is," says this anonymous writer, "perhaps, unfavorable for estimating properly the merits of such a man. The long period of war, and party conflict, has turned our attention so exclusively to military glory and political talent, that we neglect those ostentatious qualities, that dispense their utility in a less conspicuous sphere. Yet, surely, few stations are more important in society, than that to which is entrusted, on an extensive scale, the formation of the future statesman, warrior, and scholar. How Dr. R. discharged this office, the testimony of all who were so fortunate as to be his pupils, will proclaim. His clear and comprehensive method of explaining every subject of instruction; his attention to the peculiar disposition of every youth, and adaptation of the means most likely to influence it, have perhaps rarely been equalled, and can scarcely be excelled. His manner united in a singular degree the alluring mildness of persuasion, with the imposing authority of instruction. The conduct of his scholars, and the literary distinctions they acquired at the universities, numerous in proportion to the size of the school, show the success that attended his exertions. But his care and attention to their welfare ceased not when they quitted his control, and he continued to be the friend, the adviser, and, where he could be, the patron, of all, who in maturer life sought and deserved it. His uniform and ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, never tempted him to influence the sentiments, or make the slightest allusion to those topics, in the presence of those entrusted to his care. But where there was no motive of delicacy to restrain, he seemed anxious to urge his younger friends, by the strongest arguments and exhortations, to political integrity and consistence. Even in the most unfavorable and disastrous periods, he never shrunk from the manly and independent avowal of his opinions. Perhaps this might be attended by some sacrifice of interest and preferment; yet he was amply repaid by the satisfaction of an upright and independent mind; and has declared he knew no part of his own conduct, which, in declining life, he could view with more complacency than his uniform adherence to

those tenets, which he considered most conducive to the preservation of the constitution, and the welfare of his country. In the intercourse of social life, he was cheerful, entertaining, and innocently convivial. It has been said, his conversation was somewhat tinged with the manner of the schoolmaster. Perhaps this was the unavoidable effect of long habit; but there was nothing in it overbearing, pedantic, or dogmatical. His benevolence was conspicuous in the candor and kindness with which he spoke of the failings of others. Whenever he was heard to censure, or condemn, it was evidently the effect, not of hostility to the individual, but of virtuous indignation, bearing its dignified and fearless testimony against the faults or the vices it wished to discountenance. No man that ever knew him was his enemy; some, indeed, who violently opposed his political or religious principles, might feel emotions of dislike or rancor; but if ever they met in the intercourse of life, his urbanity and amiable qualities disarmed their enmity, and softened it into regret, that with such a man they could differ so widely. His acquirements in classical literature were of the first rank. Though he has given nothing to the world, yet he devoted a part of his little leisure to the foundation of some works, which, if perfected in the retirement he was just on the point of enjoying, might materially have enriched the stores of Greek erudition and criticism."]

[*Particulars of Richard England*:—The present writer, who had some knowledge of England, upwards of thirty years ago, when he was in the height of his career, would be induced to give a few *memorabilia* of his life, were it from the motive alone of the short accounts already published, being obviously in the soft, and hush! style, so entirely convenient on certain occasions, and by universal agreement, so much in order with many of our historical documents. To put out the eyes and cripple the feet of history, in the language of the philosopher, seems to be held a matter of inferior concernment. Dick England, otherwise Captain England, for modern courtesy admits captains as well as esquires, was, *Faber fortunæ*, the architect of his own fortune, and during some years nearly at the head of his profession of *avanturier*, gambler, or black-leg. A character, with such requisites, has not usually been neglected, either by ancient or modern biography. He was born in Ireland, of the lowest parentage, and was in the capacity of a journeyman cabinet-maker, at Dublin, when his determination first broke forth into activity, as an aspirant to better his condition in life; in the Irish phrase, to set up for a *jontleman*. His *début*, however, was not the most genteel or elevated; since, according to common report, it was that of a bully in the boxing line, and chiefly in the service of the fair sex; to a certain

\* How many great men have dropped into the grave since our labors commenced in the Monthly Magazine, and how vainly have we often exerted ourselves to excite their surviving friends to record their virtues and talents. At this moment we might instance Malone, the two Kirwans, Vallancy, Grahame, Cavendish, Maskelyne, and many other persons of eminence deceased within these two years, of whom no adequate notice has been published.



certain class of which, his Herculean form, and athletic constitution, rendered him peculiarly acceptable. He was said to have obtained considerable pugilistic renown at Dublin, and to have first crossed the channel, with views of rising in that profession, so much encouraged in this country, in which he met an instant and total disappointment; his bulk and muscular powers, great however, being of themselves insufficient to form the complete boxer, independently of a certain quality of constitution, in which the English pre-eminently excel. To use a vulgar, but most expressive, phrase, Dick England, a *Milo* and a conqueror at Dublin, was found in London to be *turnip*; his valor was not malleable or Hudibrastic; and, if his sledge-fist could deal the most formidable and knock-down blows, his too sensible flesh could not endure the return of such. A true Irishman, like his still more renowned compatriot, Dennis O'Kelly, England still remained in the honorable service of the fair, although he found it necessary to relinquish all pretensions to the honors of the fist. According to early chronicles, he first served as protector, in language less courtly, but more significant, as bully, at a house of accommodation near Charing Cross. From the above introduction to life, and its usual indispensable concomitants—all-fours, put, whist, and the tables, the gradation of our candidate for gentility, towards the turf, was easy and in course. He is reported to have passed his probationary term in that mystical profession, with consummate prudence and caution, indeed his characteristics; and there is no doubt, but he ultimately acquired a proficiency in the science of betting, and the profitable arrangement of his account, equal to that of any professional sportsman of his time; he moreover, by dint of sedulous observation, attained considerable knowledge of the race-horse, and the practical business of the course—branches, with which mere betters seldom concern themselves, holding the opinion generally, that, in a race, far more depends on the state of the proprietor's betting account, than on the qualities of the horse. England, however, made little use of his skill as a jockey, very seldom training a horse, but contenting himself with betting and hazard, in which his success was eminent; and his conduct amongst the men of rank and family, with whom he had the opportunity to associate professionally, was so guarded and gentlemanly, that he was held in general respect. The period of his life now alluded to, lies between the years 1779 and 1783, when he kept a good house and table in London, and was probably at the summit of his fortune. If recollection serve faithfully, he then sported his *vis à vis*, and was remarkably choice in the hacknies he rode, going as high as eighty or ninety guineas for a horse, a price perhaps equal to full two hundred at the present time. In those days, Jack Med-

ley's coffee-house, Round-court, in the Strand, was one of the chief houses of resort for men of the betting profession; and there might be found in the evening, O'Kelly, England, Hull, the Clarkes, Tetherington, and most others of turf repute, ready to lay money to any amount, or to accommodate those who required it, with a bet on either side the question. The company also were habitually amused with the exhaustless fund of racing anecdote, and saturnine, *bizarre* humors of old Medley. There was, on certain days, an ordinary at four o'clock, at which England frequently shone in his most brilliant colors, as a companion, and generally as president. On these occasions, his manner was generally polite and conciliating, and his conversation shrewd and intelligent, evincing that meritorious industry which he had used, to make amends for his defect of education, the semblance of which he often affected, by the introduction in conversation, of the classical words, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, Naiads, and Dryads. He was sometimes the hero of his own tale, and unguardedly exposed traits of nature in his character, which his acquired prudence and command of temper, his *forte*, in general, enabled him to conceal. These traits were a ruffian violence, and savageness of disposition. He related to us one evening, *con amore*, his *docking* a defaulter in payment, and a delinquent of another description. A certain young tradesman met him one evening, at a house in Leicester-fields, in order to an hour or two of diversion, at rattling the bones. England lost some three or four score pounds, for which he gave his draft upon Hankey, the banker. Having persuaded his antagonist to grant him his revenge, luck thenceforth turned, and England not only won his money back, but as much more in addition, and it being late, desired to retire; requesting the other party to follow his example, and give the cash, or a check upon his banker, for the money which he had lost. This the tradesman resolutely refused to do, on the plea that he had been tricked, and that the money had not been fairly won. England, once more demanded the money, which being still refused, he tripped up the young man's heels, rolled him upon the carpet, and snatching a case-knife from the side-board, cut off his long hair close to the scalp. This violent action, and the menacing attitude of England, flourishing the knife, and not sparing the most deep-toned imprecations, had such an effect upon the young man, in the stillness of past three o'clock in the morning, that he arose, and with the meekness of a lamb, wrote a draft for the amount of his loss, took his leave very civilly, wishing the Captain a good morning, and never afterwards mentioned the circumstance, although he frequently saw England. His other similar exploit was upon G. M. a noted man upon the town, and the friend of an actress and singer of considerable celebrity.

Captain



Captain England, it seemed, had translated a great fat cook wench from his kitchen, to a better living, at the head of his table, at which Gilly M. was a frequent visitor, and in a few weeks the woman actually eloped with M. It was impossible to conceal this from the prying eyes and enquirers of England, who yet dissembled so well as to persuade M. on the pretence of a trotting match, to meet him at an inn at Barnet, where, having previously purchased an excellent knife in St. James's-street, he threw the amorous delinquent on the floor, and, cutting off his *guzue* close to his head, he then kicked him out of doors, with the most contemptuous reproaches. Said England, on the occasion, (in the hearing of the present writer) — 'had it been my wife, I could have forgiven him, but to seduce my w——, it was not to be endured!' Treatment like this, with some frightful additions, did the Captain denounce against a countryman and former partner of his, who one day, doubtless on some great emergency, made sudden use of his equal right to the joint funds in bank, by drawing out the sum total, with which he absconded. The unfortunate affair of *honor*, with young Rolle, the brewer of Kingston, a dissipated, but naturally soft-hearted young man, at once put a period, in probability, for ever to the prospects of England in this country; and, tearing away the mask of worldly prudence, which he habitually wore, exposed his natural ferocity, hardness of heart, and selfish passion, in such a glaring point of view, as never more to be mistaken or concealed. The dispute between the parties, was occasioned by a debt of play or bet, to the amount perhaps of sixty pounds, which Rolle had repeatedly declined to satisfy, but on what ground, or whether on that of suspicion, is uncertain. According to present recollection, England renewed his demand publicly, and with much vociferation, upon the stand at Ascot, during the races, which was in course much resented by Rolle, who retaliated, treating England's character with contempt, and reproaching him as a black-leg. A challenge from England ensued, which was accepted by the giddy and thoughtless young man, then in a state of half inebriation, and persisted in, notwithstanding the strenuous representations of his friends, on the absurdity, indeed utterly needless to any point of honor, of pitting his life against that of a savage and unprincipled *éscroc*, who was known to be constantly firing at a target, and whose steady and experienced hand could snuff a candle with a pistol ball. The circumstances of the duel, related immediately after the event, by eye witnesses, were to the following effect. Several rounds were fired, when a parley ensued, most feelingly demanded by Rolle's second, who represented to England the probable horrors of the business they were upon, the very incapable condition of Mr. Rolle to do himself justice,

having been drinking during two or three days and nights, his hand so unsteady, that far from being able to present a pistol with accurate aim, he could scarcely erect his arm to present at all; that he would even pay half the debt himself, should his friend continue obstinate, on condition of an immediate end to the bloody and unequal business. England's reply was, that he would have the whole of his money, or his antagonist's heart's blood. The duel proceeded, and Rolle's heart was perforated by the first shot. England left the ground, and fled with all possible speed to London, and, being met by a friend at Charing Cross, a reason was required for his apparent great hurry. His reply was—'By Jassus, I have shot a man, and must be after making myself scarce.' He appeared at that time, from forty-five to forty-seven years of age; that placing the above event in the year 1784, and it must have been thereabouts, at his late decease, he had attained to between seventy and eighty years of age. England reached the Continent in safety, and, being outlawed, thenceforth resided at Paris, subsisting, as was understood, upon his usual profession, but with what degree of success was not known. On the breaking out of the Revolution in France, men had other and more important avocations than play, which suffered as well as other professions, or was totally neglected. Whether he escaped imprisonment, or whatever interest he was enabled to make with the dominant party, under the reign of terror, have not transpired; but the report has always been current, that he furnished the heads of our army with some valuable intelligence, in its celebrated campaign in Flanders; and that, as a remuneration, his return to this country was smoothed, with the addition of an annuity, or of a sum of money adequate to such a purchase. His appearance in court, for the purpose of a reversal of the outlawry, was accompanied with very high and respectable vouchers for his character, as a gentleman, a man of honor, and of mild manners. He seems to have passed the remainder of his life, much at his ease, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square, unnoticed, and perhaps with very little concern in his former profession. His mode of quitting this life was fortunate, and truly enviable. He had been a little indisposed, about a week. On the day of his death, his servant asked him at what hour he would dine, when he appointed six o'clock. Dinner being about to be served, he was discovered dead upon the sofa, his head reclined backward. There are many ways beside those of honor or utility, in which a man may render himself conspicuous in life: behold those which succeeded with this journeyman carpenter.]

[We find that Mr. HEWLETT in the preface to his Bible, made the following just acknowledgment of the services and labors of

of poor Smart, whose merits and premature death we noticed in the Magazine for July, page 589—"In addition to the notes and other illustrations, I may venture to premise, that the reader will here have a correct copy of the sacred text, I mean of our authorised translation; which will be deemed of the more importance, when it is considered, that numberless errors have been suffered to disfigure most of the common editions of our University Bibles. The laborious task of collating the best of these, and of verifying or correcting the references to parallel texts, in many hundred instances, has been intrusted to Mr. MARTIN SMART, whose practical knowledge of the press, added to his habits of diligence and accuracy, peculiarly qualify him for such an undertaking"]

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Allahabad, George Law, esq. aged 18, in the Company's military service, and second son of the Lord Bishop of Chester, and nephew of Lord Ellenborough. He was a young man of very promising talents, and sincerely regretted by his brother officers, as well as by every one who knew him.

At Amsterdam, a wealthy Jew, named Pinedo, who made some singular and unprecedented bequests. He left to each of the Christian churches in Amsterdam and at the

Hague 10,000 florins; to each of the orphan houses of those cities the same sum; and to each of his Christian neighbours who assisted at his funeral, 100 Dutch ducats; and to each Jew 200 ditto.

At Venice, of which city he was governor, the French Admiral Villaret Joyeuse. He commanded for some time the Toulon fleet, and was the officer who, in some boasting dispatches, accused Nelson of running away from him.

In July last, the celebrated classical scholar Heyne, at Gottingen, in the 83d year of his age. He retained all his literary ardour to the last, and several persons had letters from him, written both in German and Latin, which were dated the evening before his death.

In July, *Amurath*, the only son of the Turkish Sultan. The Grand Seignior, who is now the only living male of the Ottoman family, has been plunged into the deepest grief by this event.

At Elvas, of a violent fever, brought on by fatigue and exertion, Captain *Leatham*, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Lieut. Colonel L. of Edinburgh.

At Salamanca, of excessive fatigue, in the discharge of his duties in the commissariat, aged 28, *W. G. Gullifer*, esq.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in a Paper at the time of the assizes, stating, that, in an action respecting a hedge, tried at Newcastle Assizes, it was declared by Mr. Baron Wood to be the law, "that the person to whom the hedge belongs has a right to five feet of his neighbour's field, for a ditch or other purposes: nay, that he may enclose five feet and plant it, and also claim five feet of any mineral which may be contained under that space." This paragraph was copied into several London papers, and produced a letter from Mr. Baron Wood, to one of the editors, in which his lordship says, "it is an absolute falsehood, inserted by some malignant spirit, with a view to injure him in his judicial character, as he never did declare any such thing." The law really laid down by him he states to have been this, "that the ditch on the outside of a hedge, as well as the hedge, belongs to the owner of the field in which that hedge stands,

and upon this principle, because antiently, when the owner of the land made this hedge, he made the bank and ditch to support it; both must have been made in his own land, as he could not make them in any other person's land."

At Berwick the poll finally closed with, A. Allan 412—H. H. St. Paul 283—J. P. Selby 176 \*

*Married.*] At North Shields, Capt. T. Elison, of the Achilles, to Mary, second daughter of Capt. John White, of the same place.—Mr. Chambers, of North Shields, to the daughter of Mr. Askew, of the Low Lights.

\* Under the respective counties we have inserted the state of many of the polls at the final close. The period of the month, however, at which this part of our work is prepared has precluded us from obtaining the whole of such accounts in time for the present Number.



At Earsdon, Mr. George Dryden, of Seator Juice, ship-owner, to Miss Mary Stoker, of the Look-out farm.

At Stamfordham, Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Fenwick, to Miss Wilson, of Stamfordham.

Mr. Matthew Hudson, of Shire Moor, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Newburn.

At Tynemouth, Mr. Easterby, of North Shields, to Miss Otlell, daughter of Mr. J. O. harbour master, of Newcastle.

At Wooler, Thomas Selby, esq. of Earle, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Walter Rowland, of Berwick.

At Durham, Mr. Edmund Hopper, to Miss Eliza Hall, of Old Elvet.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Youll, to Mrs. Margaret Row.—Mr. George Murray, to Miss Susannah Proctor, both of this town.—J. S. Bastard, esq. captain of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, youngest daughter of T. Smith, esq. of St. Lawrence.

At Gateshead, Mr. Ovingham, to Miss Jane Bell, of Ryton.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Henry Wilson, to Miss Isabella Wood, both of Spittal.—Mr. Robert Ramsay, to Miss Mary Pearson, both of Tweedmouth.

*Died*] Thomas William Lowes, esq. of Ridley-hall, Northumberland.

At North Shields, greatly regretted, Mr. T. H. Hurry, ship-owner, 32.—Mr. James Fowler.—Magdalene, daughter of the late Mr. George Taylor, 21.

Near Gateshead, Mr. John Atkinson, 59.—Miss Elizabeth Forbes, of Gateshead, 35.—Mr. Wm. Rowland, of the same place.

Margaret, wife of Mr. George Brekons, of Pandon Bank, agent, 24.

At Durham, Margaret, wife of Mr. Benjamin Whitehead, 36.—Charles, fourth son of the late Henry Methold, esq. of Burn-hall, aged 17.

Mr. Thomas Waistell, of Newcastle, much respected, 68.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. H. Mowbray, 30.

At Hilsay, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Womphrey, who occupied the farm of Hilsay, as tenant to the Duke of Northumberland, for upwards of 50 years.

Jane, wife of Mr. Matthew Lee, of Hexham.

Miss Isabella Smith, 72.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The capital, and part of a column of the Tuscan order, fifteen inches in diameter, an aqueduct, formed of large cemented stones, and several pieces of hewn stone and bricks have been discovered, about four feet below the surface of the ground, at Stanwix-bank near Carlisle.

Seven vessels have been launched at Whitehaven since the beginning of September, which amount together to 1490 tons.

An association is forming in Westmoreland to raise a fund for the purpose of offering premiums for the destruction of foxes, and for defraying the expense of prosecuting such per-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 233.

sons as shall be known to introduce these vermin, whose ravages have of late become so great as to demand immediate and vigorous measures to prevent their spreading. The parish of Gosforth, and the adjoining parts, are infested with these filthy animals, in a degree not known by the oldest inhabitant living.

A trout was taken lately in the river Ure, near Hawes, in Wensleydale, that measured 27 inches in length, 18 inches in circumference, and weighed 11 lb. 12 oz.

The inhabitants of Kirkby Lonsdale, from a very liberal and well conducted subscription, have been enabled to supply the poor of that town with oatmeal at reduced prices, for nearly five months back.

A property was sold lately at Kirkby Lonsdale for 10,400*l.* for which the owner had never received 200*l.* rent.

*Married*.] At Kendal, Mr. James Wilkinson, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Dawson.

At Sedbergh, Mr. Palmer, solicitor, to Mrs. Findlay, of Thorns Hall, near Sedbergh.

At Carlisle, Mr. Keys, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Lowry, youngest daughter of the late John L. esq.—Mr. John Sowerby, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Park.—Mr. Joseph Harding, to Miss Ann Burgess.—Mr. T. Gash, to Miss Glendinning.—Mr. T. Armstrong, to Miss Jane Watson, of Brackenthwaite.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert Corkhill, to Miss Mary Robson.—Mr. Forsyth, to Miss Catherine Steel.

At Penrith, Mr. John Barton, to Miss Phillis Hodgson, both of Penrith.—Mr. Francis Barton, to Miss Hannah Richardson.

At Keswick, Mr. Thomas Pinkett, of Warrington, to Miss Richardson, of Keswick.

At Crosby, near Carlisle, the Rev. W. Barnes, curate of Scaleby, to Miss Margaret Hetherington, of Crosby.

Mr. Lancaster, of Pooley Bridge, to Miss Thwaite, of Kendal.

At Missett, Mr. R. Laycock, of Liverpool, to Miss Weaver, of Missett.

At Shap, Anthony Eidsforth, esq. of Poulton Hall, to Miss Grace Atkinson, of Shap.

*Died*.] At Kirkbride, Mr. John Davison, aged 90. His two next neighbours died there lately, viz. Sarah Farlam, aged 96, and Mary Clark, aged 91.

Margaret Furness, of Kendal, 87.

At Carlisle, Mr. G. Gardner, of Penrith. He had walked to Carlisle to attend the election and was found dead in his bed the following morning, he was supposed to be the oldest and most skilful angler in the county.—Mr. Wm. Henderson, 81.—Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. Joseph F. 66.—Mr. John Robson, 65.—Mrs. E. Sutton, of the Society of Friends, in her 80th year, mother of Messrs. L. H. and R. S. wine-merchants, of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Marsden.—Lydia Hutton, widow, aged 91.

At Corkickle, Mr. J. Lister, son of Mr. L. comptroller of the customs at Whitehaven.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jaques, 75—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. W. of the Pomona.

At Easington, Mrs. Robinson, mother of G. R. esq. collector of the customs at Sunderland, 89.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Green, relict of Andrew G. esq.

At Keswick, Mrs. Culling, wife of Mr. C. architect.

Mrs. Ellen Horner, of Conistone, near Kettlewell, 68.

The Rev. John Beck, master of the Free Grammar School at Penrith, and curate of Newbiggin, 26.

At Gateshead. Isabella Sharpe, widow of John S. pirman, at the great age of 114 years: it appears by the baptismal register of the parish, that she was christened the 17th of August, 1698.

#### YORKSHIRE.

At Pontefract, Mr. Milnes 422—Mr. Lascelles 886—Lord Pollington 811—and Mr. Hodgson 175.

At Beverley, J. Wharton, esq. 805—Charles Forbes, esq. 731—W. Beverley, esq. 592.

At the election for York city, the late members, Sir M. M. Sykes, and the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, were re-elected without opposition—For the county Lord Milton and Mr. Lascelles have been returned; Mr. Montague not choosing to stand the expence of a contest. On this subject the editor of the *Hull Rockingham* makes some very severe and pertinent reflections; he attributes the result of the election to a complete *intrigue* between two noble families, and denies that this great county is at all represented.

Alderman Scholey, the Lord Mayor elect of London, is a native of Leeds, and has the merit of having advanced himself in the honourable pursuits of commerce, from the humble situation of a clerk in a banking-house in this place, to the office of first magistrate of the first city in Europe.

It is determined to establish a fourth banking concern in Leeds, and the first of January next is mentioned as the time of opening the new bank.

*Married.* At York, Harry Bradburne, esq. of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, to Louisa Sarah, fifth daughter of the Rev. Hoadley Ashe, D.D.

At Huddersfield, M. S. Kenny, M.D. of Balinrobe, Ireland, to Sophia, third daughter of Wm. Fenton, esq. of Spring-Grove, Huddersfield.—James Bradley, esq. of Huddersfield, M.D. to Miss Fenton, sister to Wm. F. esq. of Spring-Grove.

J. W. Field, esq. of Heaton, to the eldest daughter of R. W. Myddleton, esq. of Grinkle Park.

Mr. Bartholomew, methodist preacher, of Bradford, to Miss Lang, of Blackburn.

At Haughton, the Rev. T. Vaughan, of that place, to Miss Walton, of Gainford.

Richard Ellerton, esq. of Richmond, to Miss Wright, of Carr-Lodge, near Wakefield—Mr. Ebenezer Wilson, son of Mr. George W. printer and stationer, to Miss Charlotte Yarborough, all of Leeds.—Mr. T. C. Parker, to Miss S. Stead, both of Leeds.

At Scalby, Mr. J. B. Ownem, of Scarbro', to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ford, land-surveyor, of Ayton.

Mr. Mann, of Wakefield, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Mountjoy, vicar of Kirkburton.

Mr. Smith, of Balby, to Mrs. Morley, of Scotter, being the sixth fair partner he has led to the altar.

At Northallerton, Mr. Thomas Langdale, bookseller, Ripon, to Miss Hague, of the former place.

At Sennington, near Pickering, Mr. W. Parkin, merchant, Great Driffield, to Miss Craven, only daughter of I. C. esq. of the former place. An amiable and accomplished lady with a handsome fortune.

Mr. Richard Lawson, to Julia, daughter of Lady Strickland, of Hildingly, near Malton.

Mr. J. Berry, jun. of Wressell, to Miss Collyer, of Hull.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Parish, of Bratoff, aged 45, (steward to Peregrine Massingherd, esq.) to Miss Benniworth, aged 18, youngest daughter of John B. gent. of Toynnton, All Saints.

*Died.* At York, Miss Maria Benson, author of a work on Education, *The Wife*, and some other ingenious pieces.

At Darlington, aged 30, Eliza, the wife of John Backhouse, esq. banker. She was a woman of a sweet disposition, rare virtues, and elegant refinement.

At Giggleswick, near Settle, Miss Paley, a maiden lady, and a near relative of the celebrated Dr. Paley.

At Rawden, near Leeds, aged 78, John Wilson, of that place, one of the Society of Friends, and father to Mr. J. W. of Hull.

At Leeds, in her 47th year, Frances, wife of Dr. Hird.

At Scarborough, Ruth, widow of the late Stephen Wharton, esq. merchant of that place.

Aged 24, the third son of Christopher Richardson, esq. of Whitby.—Thomasin, daughter of Captain John Ayre, of Whitby, 18.

At Bawtry, aged 82, Mrs. Milnes, widow of Pemberton, M. esq. of Wakefield, and mother of Viscountess Galway.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Clara Stirk, of Skipton.

At Eskeleth House, in Yorkshire, aged 74, Mrs. Margaret Wharton, mother of Mr. Thomas W. agent to the Arkendale and Derwent Mining Company.

Dr. France, of Sheffield, in his 43d year.  
At Hull, aged 40, Mr. Thomas Johnston, bookseller.



bookseller.—Aged 51, Mr. Edward Stenpitt, formerly a bookseller.—Aged 53, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. William H.

At Bridlington, Mr. Porter, 88.—Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Thomas S. rector of Willingham, near Gainsborough, 67.

At Whitby, Mr. William Richardson, son of C. Richardson, esq. of that place.

Miss Pickard, eldest daughter of the late Leonard P. esq. of Leeds.

Aged 38, very suddenly, whilst on a visit, the lady of George Dowker, esq. of Oswaldkirk Hall, in this county.

## LANCASHIRE.

At Liverpool, Canning 1631—Giscoyne 1582—Brougham 1131—Creevey 1068—Tarleton 11.

At Preston, Samuel Horrocks, esq. 1371—Edmund Hornby, esq. 1368—Edward Hanson, esq. 727.

*Married.* At Heversham, Captain H. Coupland of Lancaster, to Miss Johnson, of Plumtree Bank.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. T. Forrest, of Beckfoot, to Miss Dent, of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Tomkinson, merchant, to Miss Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. N. L. of Coventry.—Mr. Nathan S. Litherland, inventor of the patent lever watches, to Miss Balmer, of Toxteth Park.—Mr. Benjamin Greenwood, linen-merchant, to Mrs. Franklin, relict of Mr. T. F. of Lancaster.—Mr. T. Marsh, to Miss Burke, daughter of T. B. esq. of Prospect Lodge, Galway.—Mr. J. S. Barrington, to Miss Mary Ann Spencer, both of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Scott, to Miss Jane Maxwell.—Mr. John Yates, to Miss Phoebe Bird.—Mr. G. Blackburne, druggist, to Miss Lang, eldest daughter of Mr. John L. all of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Cookson, of West Kirby, Cheshire, to Mrs. Ellen Gregg, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Cowburn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Richardson.

In the Isle of Man, by special licence, John Waterhouse, esq. eldest son of the late Benjamin W. esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Jane, eldest daughter of George Blake, esq. captain in the Royal Navy.—Mr. William Madrell, merchant, of that place, to Miss Gibbons, daughter of Mr. W. Gibbons, of Liverpool.

At Preston, the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, to Miss Wheel.

At Wigan, Mr. T. Cowell, eldest son of William C. esq. to Dorothy, the youngest daughter of Robert Banks, esq. of Hulme House.

Mr. Geirard, to Miss Perns; and Mr. John Eccles, to Miss Cooper, all of Preston.

The Rev. John Lawton, of Lawton, to Eliza, daughter of William Carter, esq. of Wavertree.

At Whalley, Thomas Starkie, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Holme.

At Blackburn, Henry Osbaldeston, 95, to Rachael Pemberton, spinster, 71.

Mr. Thomas Littlewood, jun. of Rochdale, to Miss Charlotte Legg, of Ackworth.

The Rev. John Manly, A.M. vicar of Lancaster, to Miss Hamon, of Lancaster.

At Manchester, Mr. H. M. Brand, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Sarah Cardwell, of Manchester.

At Prescott, Mr. Thomas Leigh, solicitor, New Bridge-street, London, to Anna Maria, daughter of H. Rowson, esq. of Prescott.

*Died.* At Lancaster, aged 86, Mrs. Case.—Mr. John Frankland, of Lancaster, attorney-at-law.—Mrs. Vyvyan, wife of Vyol V. esq. of Trelowarren, Cornwall, and daughter of Mrs. Rawlinson, of Lancaster.

At Liverpool, aged 81, Mr. T. Porter. He was one of the last survivors who could claim the honour of fighting his country's battles on the Plains of Minden.—Mrs. Lomax, wife of Mr. James L. jun. Gill street.—Aged 67, Mr. James Hargreaves, brewer.—Mr. George Bagley, the ingenious compiler of Grammars of eleven languages, &c.—In his 73d year, the Rev. William D. Wood late of Dudley.—Mr. Edward Oddie, brother to the Rev. William O. of Stillington.

At Wigan, Isaac, the only son of Mr. Henry Lomax.

At Dalton, near Ulverston, aged 23, Miss Garnett, eldest daughter of Mr. G.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, the lady of John Moore, esq.

Mr. John Selby, of Melling, 80.

At Ulverston, Mr. William Harrison, an eminent surgeon at that place.

Aged 86, Mrs. Dorothy Theobalds, of Biggins.

## CHESHIRE.

At Chester City, General Grosvenor 637—Mr. Egerton 602—Sir Richard Brooke 575—Mr. Townshend 537.

*Married.* At Chester, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Liverpool, to Miss Catherine Broomfield, of Chester.—Mr. J. Parry, bookseller, to Maria Langford, both of Chester.

At Bebington, Mr. James Bradburne, of Neston, to Miss Collier, daughter of R. C. esq. of Poolton.

At Bowden, Mr. Henry Newbery, of Manchester, to Hannah, only daughter of James Kirkham, esq. of Temperley.

At Stockport, Mr. James Kinder, merchant, to Miss Priestnall, both of that place.

Thomas Dixon, esq. of Littleton-hall, near Chester, to Phillis, daughter of William Beckwith, esq. of Great George-street, Liverpool.

*Died.* At Harleston, in the prime of life, Mr. John Oulton, formerly of Chester.

Mr. Daniel Briscoe, of Parkgate, 80.

## DERBYSHIRE.

Fifteen gentlemen, of the first families in Derby, lately signed a Requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to call a public meeting in the Town Hall, for the purpose of

petitioning for peace, and one of these gentlemen presented it to the Mayor, and added thereunto his own solicitation. The Mayor, however, hesitated, and at length said, he could not comply with the gentlemen's request; that is, *he could not comply with the request of those who wished to restore peace to a bleeding world.* These gentlemen, indignant at such conduct, along with one hundred and ninety others, signed a Requisition to their townsmen themselves, which was attended to by near 4000 orderly and well-disposed persons, in the Market-place. Dr. Forester was called to the chair, and a suitable petition was unanimously agreed to. The business of the meeting concluded in the most peaceable manner, by passing a vote of censure on the Mayor, and a vote of the most enthusiastic thanks to Dr. Forester.

*Died.*] At Ashborne, after a long and painful illness, in her 21st year, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Day, of Prospect Row, Birmingham.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, Smith 2013—Rancliffe 1515—Arkwright 1259.

*Died.*] Aged 102, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Gervas Yeoman, of Richmond-street, Nottingham. She had been married 70 years, and her husband is now in his 98th year.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A very fine large opah, or king's fish, was lately caught on the coast at Mabletharpe, where it had been driven on shore by the porpoises. This singular fish, which is of the dorce species, is in length from mouth to tail, 3 feet 9 inches, in girth 3 feet 11 inches, and weighs upwards of 80 pounds. The colour is a very beautiful transparent scarlet varnish, varied with blue and white, and spangled with silver spots. It is a native of the Atlantic Ocean, and is only the fifth of the kind that has been taken on the British coast.

*Married.*] Rev. H. C. Burton, curate of Caythorpe, near Grantham, to Miss Jane Shield, daughter of — S. esq. of that place.

At Louth, Robert Lundie, esq. of Hull, to Miss Mary Farr, youngest daughter of G. F. esq. of Healine, near Grimsby, and sister to the lady of General Loft, M.P.

The Rev. Mr. Boston, of Caythorpe, to Jane, second daughter of William Shields, esq. of Friston.

*Died.*] The Rev. Henry Marshall, rector of Salmonby, near Horncastle.

John Hall, esq. of East Bridgeford.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Leicester, Smith 1116—Babington 967—Roscoe 412.

*Married.*] At Hinckley, the Rev. W. Brockthurst, to Miss Piercy.

At Loughborough, Mr. J. W. Whatton, attorney-at-law, to Miss Mary Ann Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. H. of that place.

Mr. Marston, of Enderby, to Miss M. Clif-

ton, only daughter of Mr. C. apothecary, of Leicester.

Mr. S. Buswell, to Faith, fourth daughter of Mr. Raynes, of Leicester.

Mr. Branson, of Wigston, to Miss Palmer, of Loughborough.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. Gregory, of Loughborough, to Miss Barrs, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Uppingham, Mr. Joseph Ross, corn-factor.

Eliza, second daughter of Mr. R. Hawkins, of Wellingborough.

Mr. Bates, of Swithland. As a man, he was a pattern of integrity. He has left a widow and numerous progeny.

At Hugglescote, Miss Passand, daughter of Mr. P.

At Market Bosworth, in her 82d year, Mrs. Catharine Sargeant.

At Leicester, Mrs. Pares, wife of John P. esq. banker, and daughter of the late Adam Lightbody, esq.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Stafford, Ralph Benson 482—Colonel Wilson 347—Right Hon R. B. Sheridan 235.

The noblemen, gentlemen, and other landowners, in Staffordshire, have had a meeting, and come to the resolution of destroying all the game and rabbits on their several estates, on account of the large quantity of corn, &c. which they annually consume.

*Married.*] Major Durbin, of the 2d Somerset militia, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late George Birch, esq. of Hampstead Hall, Staffordshire.

Mr. Smith, of Stafford, to Miss Wright, of Forebridge.

At Trentham, Mr. Stanley, of that place, to Miss Shelly, of Newcastle.

At Burslem, Mr. Benjamin Godwin, jun. of Cobridge, to Miss Braddock.—Mr. George Low, of Barslem, to Miss Mary Turner.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. George Thompson, ironmaster, to Miss Foley, of Tettenhall.—James Lawrence, esq. of Willenhall, to Miss Rebecca Butler, of the same place.

At Aston, Mr. Thomas Eaton, to Miss Ann Hodgkins, of Lichfield.

*Died.*] At the Westfields, near Keel, in her 80th year, Mrs. Peak, of that place.—Mrs. Elizabeth Harrold, of West Bromwich, sister to the late Mr. E. H. of the same place.

At Shareshill, Mrs. Horder, mother of James H. esq. banker, of Wolverhampton.

At Lichfield, in his 60th year, Mr. Charles Holmes.

Mrs. Hodgson, 86, of Forebridge.

At Penfields, in his 78th year, Thomas Breck, gent. of that place, high constable of Pirehill North.

Thomas Weight, gent. of Wolverton.

Mr. Samuel Freith, of Tanmouth.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick assizes, Barnabas Watters and his son, who had picked up a bill valued 11l. and converted it to their own use, were tried



tried and found guilty; and each sentenced to a year's imprisonment. In their defence they said, that having found the property they conceived that *they had a right to it as their own*. But the judge in passing sentence, expressed himself in terms of INDIGNATION and ASTONISHMENT, that such an idea should, for a moment, be entertained by any one: it was the duty of every man, when he found the property of another, to use all diligence to find the owner, and not to conceal it, (which was actually stealing it,) and appropriating it to his own use. The law would always punish with severity offenders of that description. This decision ought to be stuck up in every town-house and market in England, in large letters; and every honest clergyman ought to preach on the subject, and quote it, to show that honesty in this particular is *law as well as gospel*.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Smith, late of Rushall, to Miss Mary Ann Ketland, of Aldridge.—Mr. Theophilus Heeley, to Miss Charlotte Harper.—Mr. W. Willcox, to Miss Jones.

At Frankley, Mr. J. Taylor, of Knowle, to Miss Goslen, of Frankley.

At Harburne, T. Richards, gent. of Islington Row, to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Kell.

At Uffington, R. B. Price, esq. of Butterley, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Henry Bevan, esq.

Mr. Francis Smith, builder, to Miss Hannah Bruce, both of Warwick.

Mr. Boddington, surgeon, of Harbury, to Miss Draper, of Kenilworth.

*Died.*] At Coleshill, in her 93d year, Mrs. Cradock.

At Bedminster, in her 104th year, Mrs. Mary Waters. She was born in the reign of Queen Anne, and was present at the coronation of George I.

Mr. William Haden, attorney, of Bromsgrove.

At Birmingham, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mary Davies, relict of Mr. John D. late of Jamaica Row.—Mr. Joseph Cox, printer.—Mr. Anthony Clough, 67, of Gough-street.—Mr. Timothy Izon, of Coleshill-street.—In his 72d year, generally respected and deeply lamented, William Astbury, esq. of Ward End.

At Cudworth Vicarage, in his 20th year, Philip F. Palmer, second son of the Rev. E. P.

Marianne Rattray, second daughter of Charles R. M.D. of Daventry.

Near Ludlow, Mrs. Walcot, relict of Charles W. esq. of Bitterley Court, Salop.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

At Shrewsbury, Bennett 724—Gen. Sir R. Hill 512—Benyon 336.

The last week in August, an inclosure of land, somewhat more than nine acres, on the Morse, adjoining Bridgnorth, was out, threshed, and winnowed, by machines, and

produced 336 bushels of wheat, which was sold at 20s. per bushel. Forty pounds was bid for the straw. The land is rented at 40s. per acre. By agriculturists, the expenses of ploughing, sowing, rent, &c. is estimated at seventy pounds; thus a profit of 300l. arises from less than ten acres of land.

*Married.*] At Bridgnorth, J. Feredy, esq. to Miss Day, daughter of G. D. esq. of Bengworth.

Thomas Cooper, gent. to Miss Mary Ann Baddeley, both of Newport.

Mr. L. Ellis, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Mary Lanslowe, of Ludlow.

Mr. Urwick, of Felhampton, to Mrs. Marston, of Wistanstow.

*Died.*] The Rev. John Lea, nearly sixty years rector of Acton Burnell.

Mrs. Hay, wife of Mr. H. of Shrewsbury. At Copthorn, Miss Holt.

At Leaton, near Wrockwardine, at the advanced age of 92, Mrs. John Bennett, formerly of Shrewsbury.

At Beckjay, in his 82d year, Mr. Samuel Weaver.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

City of Worcester, Roberts 1248—Gordon 939—Deerhurst 855; the number of freemen polled was 1765.

*Died.*] At Worcester, aged 60, in consequence of too great exertions during the late election for that city, Mr. Edwin Davis, of Ledbury, but formerly of Thorngrove, near Worcester.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Leominster, the two old Members have withdrawn.—The candidates were W. Lubbock, Esq. the Right Hon. J. C. Brabazon, Earl of Meath, an Irish Peer, of extensive property in the neighbourhood, who was supported by the Corporation, and John Harcourt, Esq. of Well-Hall, Kent, (an entire stranger) in the popular interest. The poll commenced, and continued till afternoon, when Lord Meath declined the contest.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Spry, M. A. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Lucas, of Peterstowe, Herefordshire.

At Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross, John Bleack Lye, M. D. to Annabette, only daughter of the Rev. R. Walond.

*Died.*] The Rev. John Pitt, Perpetual Curate of Amberley, 44.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The following is a distressing account of a most tragical event, which happened on the river Severn, near Chepstow, on Sunday Sept. 22d. A party, consisting of eight ladies and gentlemen (Mrs. Shute, wife of R. Shute, Esq. of Sydenham, Kent; and sister to Mrs. Langley, of Water-house, near Bath; her daughters Mary, Margaret, Eliza, and Ann; Miss Fisher, also sister to Mrs. Langley; Mr., Mrs., and Miss, Rotherhy, of Bath, accompanied by a man servant, had been to church in the morning, had afterwards ridden to Tintern Abbey, and then returned by water

water; it was perfectly calm and a full moon; when they were about to land, the boatman informed them, that the best place was below the bridge, which they were fast approaching, and where a number of ladies and gentlemen were walking. Before they had entered the arch, one of the ladies (Mrs. Rotherhy, as we understand from the survivors) called out, "There's a rope, there's a rope!" but it was not seen by any other of the party, being in part under the surface of the water. In an instant, all was horror!—the moment the boat touched the rope, it was upset! The cries of the unfortunate for assistance, the pushing off of boats from the shore, and the hurry of the good people who were anxious to save them, formed altogether a scene of inexpressible distress. The wretched remains of this late unhappy party are Miss Eliza Shute, Miss Ann, and Mr. Rotherhy, the latter of whom had been twice carried down in supporting his wife, by struggling friends clinging to him, and checking his exertions; he at length got her to the head of the upset boat, but from one of the party again clinging to them, they both suddenly disappeared, and it was long before Mr. Rotherhy rose to the surface, when he again grasped the boat, and was taken up in an almost lifeless state. Miss Ann Shute, after long struggling, reached the boat, and was taken off its bottom; and Miss Eliza was taken from underneath, upon turning up the boat. The unpardonable conduct of the person who fastened the fatal rope to the pier, contrary to all rule, and the regulation of the port, never before known to be done, and by which three families have been plunged into the greatest misery, renders it proper that his name should be made public:—The Coroner's Inquest, states him to be J. Halford, of Bristol, the pilot who carried the vessel, to which the rope was attached, up the river. The bodies have all been found, and five of them interred at Monkton Combe, that village having been long the residence of the Shute family. The corpses were taken across the Severn to the New Passage, from whence they were conveyed in five hearses to Bath, in order to their being interred in one vault, at Monkton Combe.—Mrs. Rotherhy seems to have had a presentiment of accident: previous to going to the Abbey, she left behind her gold watch, lest (as she said) any thing should happen. In her pocket was found a minute of the text delivered that morning, "*To die is gain*;" and also a memorandum which she had entitled "Farewell, Home."

At Monmouth, Lord Arthur Somerset and Sir Charles Morgan, bart.

Lord Charles Somerset is also re-elected for the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.

*Married.*] At Goldcliff, George Rees, esq. of Penhow, to Miss Mary Lewis, of Henton.

Mr. Williams, of Monmouth, to Mrs. Collins, widow of Mr. John C. of Monmouth.

*Died.*] At Monmouth, Mrs. Richards, relict of Lewis R. esq. of Troy-house, near that town.

At Chepstow, at an advanced age, Jacob Mills, esq. of Loughton.

Mr. John Tully, of Ledbury, aged 74.

GLoucestershire.

At Cirencester, Lord Apsley, 464.—Beach, 324.—Cripps 318.

*Married.*] At Thornbury, the Rev. R. Slade, vicar of that parish, to Joanna, youngest daughter of Col. Beverly Robinson, late of New York.

Mr. Stych, of Westbury, to Mrs. Frowd, widow of the late Richard F. esq.

At Cheltenham, W. L. Phelps, esq. of Evesham, to Mrs. Gore, widow of Mr. G. of the same place.

At Weston-under-Penyard, John Bleack Lye, M. D. to Annabette, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Walond.

Mr. J. Barrow, of Newent, to Susannah, only daughter of Mr. Jas. Biggs, of Monkton-Combe.

Mr. T. Clarke, of Woodmills, to Miss Bishop, of Prestbury.

Mr. Wm. Monday, of North Nibley, to Hannah Shipway, of Serkeley.

Mr. A. A. Triscott, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. John Harvey, of Horsley.

Mr. M. Washbourn, jun. of Somerford-Keynes, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Davies, of Kemble.

Mr. Samuel Walker, of Barton End, to Miss H. Walker, youngest daughter of Mr. S. W. of Tetbury.

*Died.*] Mrs. Palmer, relict of the Rev. J. P. M. A. late rector of St. Michael's Gloucester, and vicar of Broadway, Worcestershire.—Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. W. P. of Gloucester.—Mr. Stevens, of Berkeley-street, Gloucester.

At Bourton on the Water, in the 55th year, the Rev. William Wilkins.

At Cheltenham, John Gilbert, esq. of Clough Hall, formerly of Worsley.—Aged 67, George Stackpoole, esq. of Cragbrien-castle, in the county of Clare.—Mrs. Graham, mother of Major James G. of Cheltenham, aged 90.—Mr. Josiah Coleman, of Longhope, aged 74.—Mr. John Gabb, aged 68.

At Kenford, Frances, youngest daughter of T. J. L. Baker, esq. of Stont's Hill.

In the 52d year, John Twinberrow, esq. of Cirencester, many years the faithful steward to Earl Bathurst.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, of an apoplectic fit, in the 55th year of his age, the Rev. William Wilkins. Originally designed for the medical profession, he received a learned and liberal education, for the completion of which, he was sent to Aberdeen University. But, from the study of medicine, his views

were



were soon directed to that of theology; and he afterwards engaged in the office of Christian minister, among the Society of Baptists, first at Bourton, then at Cirencester, and finally at Srow-on-the-Wolds, and the neighbouring village of Naunton. As a pastor, his attention to the religious improvements of those committed to his charge, was faithful, zealous, and unremitted. As a preacher, his discourses were serious, judicious, and chiefly directed to all the great objects of practical religion. As a member of society, he disinterestedly and ardently devoted the leisure, which a retired situation and an ample fortune afforded, to the service of his friends and of the public. His medical science, his knowledge of the laws of his country, his intimate acquaintance with the common affairs of life, the activity of his mind, the strength of his judgment, and the benevolence of his heart, were such as to qualify him to appear with great and extensive usefulness, as the friendly physician, the safe and prudent counsellor in cases of legal or other difficulties, the composer of strife, the soother of sorrow, the director and encourager of rising merit, and the helper of sinking or indigent worth, to the whole neighbourhood, in which he resided. In the discharge of the many important trusts, both of a civil and religious nature, committed to him, and in his more public duty as a commissioner of taxes, he was diligently attentive and impartially just. In his private capacity as a husband, a father, and a master, fervor of conjugal and parental affection, and kind interest in the welfare of his servants united to crown and complete a character—of no common excellence in itself, and of no trivial or confined importance to Society. His theological, medical, and general knowledge was very considerable; and, to its whole extent, very exact. His religious sentiments were those of the great Genevan Reformer; but he respected and loved good men of all persuasions. His faith and his piety were sincere and deep-felt, without the least taint of sanctimonious affectation; and his morals were correct and exemplary, without the smallest tincture of displeasing austerity. His temper was affectionate and social; his conversation animated and instructive; his manners sprightly and amiable.—On the Thursday evening, the anniversary of his marriage, after a day of cheerful enjoyment, in the company of some friendly visitants, as he was reading in his chamber, he suddenly dropped from his chair—and expired instantly—an awful memento of the uncertainty of human life:—and, on the Tuesday following, amidst the tears of the whole attending village, accompanied by the two clergymen of the parish, and by many divines of his own persuasion, he was conveyed to the place of interment, in the burying ground of the Baptist Meeting-House, Bourton.—“*Multis flebilis—nulli flebilior*

*quam mihi*—by whom, this small tribute to the memory of a much beloved relative and friend, with acutest anguish, is offered—*sed me ipse consolor, exist mans non longinquum inter nos digressum et dicissum fore.*”

## OXFORDSHIRE.

At the City of Oxford, Wright 862.—Lockhart 827.—Eden 793.

*Married*] At Oxford, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Abingdon, to Miss Jane Ward, of Oxford.—Mr. Robert Harny, late of Oxford, to Emily, daughter of J. Wilcott, esq. of Mile End.

At Quainton, Mr. G. Hewick, of Aylesbury, to Miss Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Read, of Brill.

At Standlake, Mr. R. Hanks, of Dry Sandford, to Mrs. Townsend, of Standlake.

*Died*] At Oxford, aged 65, Mrs. Taylor, of Ship-lane.—Aged 84, Mr. Carter, of St. Peter's.—Mr. Edward Vincent, of St. Thomas parish.—Aged 67, Mr. Richard Roberts, of St. Peter's in the East.—Aged 32, Robert, son of Mrs. Brown, of George-lane.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died*] At Horsendon-House, John Grubb, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Bucks.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

At St. Alban's, J. Hasley, esq. 359.—Alderman C. Smith, 357.—Daniel Giles, esq. 289.

*Married*] At St. Alban's, James Rousby, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Preedy, rector of Hinton, Northamptonshire.

At Hoddesdon, Lieut. and Adjutant Octavius Scott, to Miss Edwards, of Tottenham, Middlesex.

T. R. Blayney, esq. of Hemel Hempsted, to Catharine, third daughter of W. Tilsey, esq. of Severn Side, Montgomeryshire.

At Berkhamsted, J. Borrow, esq. of the War Office, to Martha, youngest daughter of C. Flower, esq. of Little Heath, Hertford.

*Died*] At Lawrence-end, H. Hawkins, esq.

At Hertford, Emma, youngest daughter of the late R. Skinner, esq. of New Town House, Hampshire.

At Tring, Mr. J. Clemens, Minister to the Dissenting Independent Congregation in that town.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married*] At Temstord, the Rev. L. Calder, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Sharpe, esq. formerly Attorney General of Grenada.

At Great Barford, Mr. N. R. Cumming, surgeon, of Chelsea, to Miss S. daughter of the late Dr. R. Smyth.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died*] At the house of Michael Woodhull, esq. Thonford, Northamptonshire, aged 75, Mrs. Ingram, of Wolford.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Robert Casburn, of Burwell, to Miss S. Maris, daughter of Mr. John M. sen. of Trumpington.

Rev. James Brown, late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Catharine Anne, daughter of the late James Landy, esq. of Norwich.

At Oakham, Joshua Stansfield, of Handgreen, near Halifax, woodstapler, to Tabitha Ecroyd, of Lomeshaw, near Burnley.

*Died.*] Mrs. Paley, of Giggleswick, near Settle, a maiden lady, and sister to the late Rev. W. Paley, D. D. Sub-dean of Lincoln.

At the vicarage, Waterbeach, universally lamented, the Rev. William Williams.

NORFOLK.

At Norwich, William Smith, 1304—Harvey, 1137—Patteson, 1050.

At Norfolk, Sir J. H. Astley, bart. and Thomas William Coke, esq. were returned without opposition.

*Married.*] Mr. Robert Howard, of Bramfield, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Doggett, an opulent farmer of Winfarthing.

Mr. Chas. Dodd, of New Buckenham, to Miss Browne, of Newton.

Mr. G. Burt, surgeon, Dickleburgh, to Miss H. Hardy, third daughter of R. H. esq. of Bradfield.

At Swaffham, G. Langford, esq. Captain in the West Norfolk Militia, to Grace, second daughter of the late W. H. Vernon, esq. Barrister at Law.

Mr. A. Smith, schoolmaster, to Miss E. Dexter, both of Lynn.

Mr. Newton, of Methwold, to Miss M. Wright, of Northwold.

*Died.*] Daniel Ollett, gent. of Carlton Rhode, and formerly of Burgate-hill, near Botesdale.

In North Walsham, in her 76th year, Mrs. S. Rye, relict of Mr. Thos. R. of Norwich.

Aged 73, Robert Warmington, esq. his majesty's consul at Yarmouth: he served the office of mayor in that borough in 1790 and 1803.

At downham market, in his 64th year, W. Rawling, Gent. some time since a Captain in the 10th regiment of Norfolk Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Outwell.

At Yarmouth, aged 69, Capt Wm. Stone.

At the advanced age of 98, Mr. John Fetter, of Ketterington.

At Norwich, aged 74, Henry Lathom, esq.

At Yarmouth, Capt. W. Carr, aged 56, of the Oporto trade.—Capt. J. V. Soulsby, aged 66.—Mr. John Thompson, aged 48.—Mr. Sam. Myhill, aged 66.—Mrs. Borrett, aged 68, formerly of South Walsham.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Pearce, of Bungay, to Miss Hanby.

Mr. Cream, surgeon, of Long Melford, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Temple Chevallier, of Aspal-hall.

Mr. Francis B. Baker, of Croxton Park, to Miss E. Jacob, of Pakenham.

At Bungay, the Rev. W. C. Uvedale, to Miss Johnston, second daughter of the late Sir William J. bart. of Caskieben, North Britain.—Mr. J. M. Morris, to Henrietta, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Brightly, both of Bungay.

Mr. Charles Day, of St. John's Ilketshall, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Durnford, of the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Beales, of Ickworth, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. John P. of Whepstead.

Mr. Francis Cork, to Miss Alice Yaxley, second daughter of Mr. John Y. of Whissonsett.

*Died*] At Bury, Miss Martin, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John M. of St. Clements.

Aged 68, Launcelot Danby, gent. of Risby, who has benevolently left 200l. for the benefit of the poor of that parish.

Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Gabriel G. of Long Melford.

Mr. Robert Spink, of Sibton.

Mr. Brown, of Long Brackland.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. King, 72, widow of Mr. J. K. of Bredfield.

Mrs. Wade, wife of the late Mr. D. W. sen. of Hundon.

ESSEX.

At Colchester, Davis 810—Thornton 737—Harvey 704.

*Married.*] At Colchester, Mr. E. Holditch, of St. Nicholas, to Miss M. E. Ashwell, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. A. of Botolph-street.

At Low Layton, Mr. W. Tootal, of Wakefield, to Ann, eldest daughter of P. Walton, esq. of Knott's-green, Essex.

At Dednam, Mr. Abraham Garrard, of Downham, to Miss M. Baker, second daughter of Mr. William-B. of Dedham-hall.

At Walthamstow, Lieutenant Morton Cole, of the navy, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Peter Saprimandaye, esq. merchant, of Austin Friars.

Mr. H. S. Ashton, of Salter's-buildings, Walthamstow, to Miss Meeson, only daughter of Richard M. esq. of Stratford.

*Died*] Mr. G. Wright, of Colchester, brandy-merchant, and one of the Common Council of that corporation.

In his 17th year, Thomas Logan, only son of Mr. Thomas L. surgeon, of Harwich.

At Ham-house, aged 29, after being married only four months, Mrs. E. Sheppard, wife of Mr. J. S. of that place.

KENT.

A few days since, a gentleman while shooting, found the body of a man, which had dropped from the head, which still hung suspended on a tree, adjoining a wood, not far from the Ashford road, in the parish of Lympne.



Lympne. On inquiry it was discovered to be that of a soldier belonging to Captain McKay's company, 11th Royal Veteran Battalion, who had been missing nearly a month from the regiment, it was believed he had deserted. It appeared, he had been in a desponding way ever since the death of his wife, nearly two years since, and who had followed him through every campaign, during a period of thirty four years, which he had passed in the army, and on one occasion had been wounded with him in battle, by the same shot, and whose loss it is supposed preyed upon his feelings, and caused a depression of spirits, which impelled him to commit this rash act.

Lately twenty-two acres of land, belonging to the Ordnance, situated near Fox-lane, Gillingham, was let by public auction at Chatham, subject to the condition of not being turned up, for the extraordinary annual rent of 14l. 5s. an acre.

*Married.*] At Dover, Mr. Neales, druggist, to Miss Huntly, of the same place.

At Ashford, F. T. Ryan, lieutenant in the 51st regiment, to Maria, second daughter of the Rev. E. Norwood.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Oliver, of that town, to Miss Sarah Boorman, of Chatham.

At Tunbridge, William Kappen, esq. of Somerset Place, London, to Miss Henrietta Skeney, of Tunbridge.

At Pluckley, Mr. J. Hodgskin, of Maidstone, to Miss Sophia Shrubsole, third daughter of Mr. T. S. of Harrietsham.

*Died.*] At Lee, Thomas Boone, esq. late one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Tenterden, aged 86, Mr. John Winsor. Mrs. Godfrey, widow, 73.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Matson, 62, relict of John M. esq. late Chief Justice of Dominique.

At Harrietsham, aged 74, the Rev. Mr. Hayward.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Knight, relict of T. K. of Godmersham Park, esq.—Mrs. Freshner, wife of Mr. Charles F. 32.—Richard, eldest son of Mr. Peali, Cathedral-precincts.—Richard Kelley, esq.

Mrs. Stevens, of Chatham, 74.

#### SURREY.

At Surrey, Sumner 1189—Sutton 1143—Turton 525.

*Married.*] At Reigate, C. Harriss, esq. of Blechingley, son of the late R. H. esq. of Croydon, to Miss S. R. Holt, esq. of Tottenham.

W. Newland, esq. of Guildford, to Miss Rudge, of Dorking.

At Shalford, near Guildford, John Bush, esq. of Bradford, Wilts, to Miss Alderton, of the former place.

*Died.*] The lady of James Langdale, esq. of Lavender-hill.

#### SUSSEX.

In October last year, three pints of wheat were dibbled into a small spot of ground, MONTHLY MAG. No. 253.

whereon stood a blacksmith's forge, in the parish of Beckley, occupied by T. Bowler, which this year produced *six bushels and three gallons*. It is common to sow 192 pints, or three bushels on an acre, which, according to the above, would give 403 bushels, or fifty-one quarters of wheat per acre.

*Died.*] At Lewes, L. Whitfield, esq. Banker, of that place, and formerly of Ashford.

At Beeding Priory, the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson.

At Shoreham, within a day of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, the former aged 88, and the latter 87 years. They had been married and lived together upwards of 60 years; in the course of which time, except in a solitary instance of one night, they had never slept but under the same roof. They have left 7 children, 42 grand-children, and 40 great-grand-children.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

At Southampton, Mr. A. Atherley, 465—Mr. G. H. Rose, 383—Mr. Chamberlayne, 301.

At Cheeshill near Winchester, Mr. William Dowling, of Barton Stacey, to Miss Paul, daughter of Mr. James P. of Gosport.—Mr. H. Snook, Solicitor, Portsea, to Miss S. Hoare, of Cumberland street.—Lieut. Daly, R. N. to Miss C. daughter of Mr. Jarvoice, of Portsea.

At Overton, R. Belt, esq. of the Inner-Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, eldest daughter of Bryan Troughton, esq. of Overton.

At the Isle of Wight, Wm. Stephens, esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Brydges, of Wootton-court, Kent, relict of the Rev. E. T. B.—At Carisbrook, Capt. Dowse, of the royal artillery, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Capt. George Young, of the army depot.

At Great Salterns, Mrs. Stewart, in her 80th year.

Mrs. Bolton, an old inhabitant of Gosport, between 70 and 80 years of age.—Mr. Wm. Milligan, of Portsea, 72.

At Emsworth, Thomas Roswell, esq. 64.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Little Cheverell, F. A. Wiltens, esq. of Cliff Hall, to Martha Anna, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Richards.

James Bathe, esq. of Elcombe House, Wilts, to Ann, only daughter of Philip Neals, esq. of Wootton Rivers.

Aged 83, Mrs. S. wife of Mr. Sutton, sen. late an eminent woollen manufacturer, of Salisbury, who is also 83 years of age; and they had lived together in connubial happiness 63 years, having been married at the age of 20.—The Rev. B. Thring, D.D. rector of Sutton-Veney, and vicar of Overton, Wilts.

At Seend, Mr. Abraham Burbridge, late an opulent farmer of that place.

#### BERKSHIRE.

Dundas 142—Neville 1130—Hallett 426.

At Reading, C. S. Lefevre, esq. 439.—J. Simeon,

J. Simeon, esq. 391.—J. B. Monck, esq. 286.

A Gentleman of Reading, it is stated, has discovered a method of making closure bricks, which admit of separation into four parts, without trouble or waste, and with, notwithstanding, the ends square and handsome for work. This is effected by means of a wire, which cuts three-fourths through the middle of the brick, after it has been moulded a day or two. The additional expence of dividing is about 2s. per thousand, and the saving in brickwork and labour is very considerable. These bricks are particularly useful for small piers, chimneys, ornamental work, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. Adams, of Windsor, to Miss Eldridge, or Headington.

At Sonning, Mr. Stevens, of Hill Farm, Wycomb, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bullock, of Dunsden Green.

*Died.*] At Sunning-hill, J. S. L. Wheate, esq. of Glympton-Park, High-Sheriff, Oxford.—Mr. Fred. Round, aged 22, youngest son of S. R. esq. of Windsor.

At Beaconsfield, in her 80th year, Mrs. A. relict of R. Assheton, esq. of Cuerdale, Lancashire.

At Irlkurst House, Mrs. S. relict of T. Sturgis, esq. of South Audley street.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

At Bristol, Davis 2910—Protheroe 2435 Romilly 1685—Hunt 455.

*Married.*] At Bath, J. Smith, esq. eldest son of H. S. esq. of Sydenham, to Miss E. Hicks, of Lansdown Crescent, youngest daughter of the late J. W. Hicks, esq. of Jamaica.—Ferdinand Becker, esq. to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late John Deverel, esq. of Clifton.—Mr. Hart, to Miss Charlotte Hellings.—Mr. Robert Hendington, to Miss Mary Ann Clark, of Dorchester.—James Lewis Knight, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Newte, esq. of Duvale, Devon, and Grove-house, Old Brompton, Middlesex.

At Bristol, George Oldham, esq. banker, of Bristol, to Martha, youngest daughter of Richard Watkins, esq. of Chepstow.

At Almondsbury, Mr. C. H. Gwinett, eldest son of George G. esq. of Kingsdown, to Miss H. S. Stone, eldest daughter of Mr. William S. of Marksham.

Major Milward, of the Wexford Militia, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Henry Whitmarsh, esq. of Butt's Place, near Taunton.

At Wells, Mr. J. F. Morgan, of Bath, to Mary, second daughter of Edward Goldesbrough, esq. of the former place.

At Chard, C. R. Palmer, R. N. to Margaret, second daughter of the late Captain Mathews.

Richard Blake Deverell, esq. of Rodney House, Clifton, to Miss Moland.

Mr. James Sewell, veterinary surgeon, to Jane, only daughter of George Milne, esq. M.D. of Birmingham.—James Bathe, esq. of Elcombe-house, to Ann, only daughter of Philip Neale, esq. of Wootton Rivers.

Mr. William Cooper, clothier, of Shepton-Mallet, to Lucy, eldest daughter of John Shute, esq. of Park-street, Bristol.—Mr. Wingrove, surgeon, of Keynsham, to Miss Rich, Kingsdown, Bristol.—Mr. Robert Rosser, printer, to Miss Ann Syms.

At North Cadbury, Captain Clarke, of his Majesty's 12th regiment of light dragoons, to Eliza, second daughter of James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury-House.

Major Milward, of the Wexford Militia, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Henry Whitmarsh, esq. of Batt's place, near Taunton.

Thomas Screven, aged 76, to Annis Collins, aged 84, widow of the late William Collins, of Compton Dundon.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mr. John Turmeau, of St. Alban's-street, London.—In the 19th year of her age, Mary, only daughter of Mr. J. Marshall, of Gay-street.—Captain Pierce Dalton, late of the 4th regiment of foot.—Mr. James Hayden, excise officer.—In Pulteney-street, J. Dawson, esq. of Mossley-hill, Lancashire, 71.—Mr. Joshua Springer, late of Clare-street, Bristol, 80.

At Monckton-Combe, Mr. Gotlob Schutzler, many years an eminent bookseller, opposite the Council-House, Bristol.

Miss Richardson, of Frome.

In Taunton, Mrs. Horndon, relict of David H. esq. of Callington, Cornwall, 82.

Mr. George Routh, printer, of Bristol.

At Bruton, Mr. George, formerly an eminent clothier of Shepton-Mallet.

At Chipping-Sodbury, Mr. Thomas Vick, 30.

The wife of Charles Loder, esq. of Kencot.

At Taunton, aged 102, Petronella King, widow. Till within a few years of her death, she was able to walk about the town, and enjoyed all her faculties to the last. For the last twelve months she had not slept.

At South-Petherton, in his 71st year, the Rev. Dr. Robins, 23 years vicar of that parish.

At Minehead, after a short illness, Mrs. C. Middleton, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Kingsmead-street.

Aged 82, Mrs. Horndon, late of Callington, Cornwall, sister of R. T. Lucas, esq. and of S. Lucas, esq. late of Baron's Down.

At Bristol, on the 15th of September, in a fit of apoplexy, after repeated strokes of the palsy, Captain George Miller, aged 36 years, of the Royal Navy.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

At Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Sir J. Murray 376—Right Hon. T. Wallace 296—Mr. Broadhurst 286—Mr. H. Trail 275—Mr.



Mr. R. Steward 192—M. W. Williams 166.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Miller, to Miss M. Clothier, both of Sherborne.—Mr. Porter, to Miss Masters, of Yeovil.

At Charmouth, Captain Richard Spencer, of the royal navy, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mrs. Liddon, of Charmouth.

At Wedmore, Mr. John Tucker, of Westbury, to Miss T. second daughter of Mr. John Tucker, of Blackford.

At Weymouth, Captain Lapslie, of the 39th regiment, to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late John Venner, esq. of Canterbury.

At Uplime, Captain Stupart, of the royal navy, to Miss Hyndham, daughter of the late W. H. esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

At Lyme, Mr. Stone, of Taunton, solicitor, to Miss Gatcomb, of the latter place.

At Stockland, H. C. Venn, of Payhembury, Devon, gent. to Mary, the eldest daughter of T. Knott, esq. of Boardhays, Stockland.

*Died.*] At High-Hall, at an advanced age, Mrs. Michel, relict of Colonel Michel, of Dulish, and daughter of the late Judge Poore.

At Wimborne, in the 69th year, Lieutenant John Banger, of the second royal veteran battalion.

At Blackdown House, Mrs. Pinny, wife of John P. esq.

Mrs. E. C. Walsh, wife of Mr. Charles W. of Taunton, 68.

Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherclay-house, Bishop's Hull.

At Whitecliff, in the Isle of Purbeck, Edmund Ogden, esq. late of Shaftesbury.

At Jersey, of the scarlet fever, Charles Pipon, only son of Charles P. esq. of Weymouth.

At an advanced age, Mr. Chaning, of Maiden Newton.

At Bedminster, in the 101th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Waters. She was born in the reign of Queen Anne, and was present at the coronation of George the First. Her sight was a little impaired, but she enjoyed her other faculties to the last.

At Blandford, at a very advanced age, Robert Scott, esq. he was surgeon in the army upwards of forty years, and late in the 3d dragoon guards. He was remarkable for deep erudition and universal benevolence.

At Sturminster Newton, Bridget Matilda, eldest daughter of the late T. Prideaux, esq. of North Tawton.

At Bridport, Mr. Samuel Symes, supposed to have left property to the amount of 20,000l.

At Weymouth, D. J. Ackerley, commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, second son of J. H. A. esq. barrister at law, Grosvenor-place, near Bath.

Aged 66, Martha, wife of R. Moore, esq. of Storminster Newton castle.

## DEVONSHIRE.

At Totnes, Courtenay 36—Wise 32—Anderson 29—Seymour 23.

At Barnstaple, Sir M. M. Lopes 296—Sir Eyre Coote 218—William Busk, esq. 182.

A writer, in the Exeter Flying Post, on the necessity of applying to Parliament, to obtain new rates for Devonshire, observes, that "sixty years ago the whole county expenditure exceeded not a single rate for ten successive years, about 820l. and that now the bridge surveyor's salary only amounts to 400l. per annum, while that of the long proved treasurer, is only 20l."

*Married.*] Mr. T. Cuddeford, of Biddeford, to Miss Williams, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Mark.

At Biddeford, John Baker, esq. of Clark Hall, to Miss Ann Goss, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Kennel Court.

At Payhembury, Mr. J. Woodward, of Westleigh, to Miss Sarah Venn, fourth daughter of the late John V. esq. of the former place.

At Collumpton, the Rev. John Templer, of Newton St. Cyres, to Sarah, only daughter of Henry Skinner, esq. of that place.

William Harrison, son of the late Richard H. esq. resident agent at Plymouth, to Miss Mottley, daughter of J. C. M. esq. of Portsmouth.

At Plymouth, Mr. Jessop, purser in the royal navy, to Miss Mary Pridham, daughter of Mr. John P. of Plymouth, merchant.

At Honiton, Mr. W. Marwood, of the East Devon Bank, Honiton, to Miss Denner, of the same place.

At Broadelyst, Mr. John Matthews, of Bradninch, paper-dealer, to Miss Gould, daughter of Mr. Joseph G. of Newhall, a respectable and opulent farmer.

At Titchfield, Mr. Edward Paddon, solicitor of Gosport, to Miss Underwood, of the former place.

*Died.*] At his family seat, Bidford, John Meddon, esq. at an advanced age.

The Rev. James Parkin, rector of Oakford.

At Plympton, Anne, second daughter of the Rev. William Hayne, who, after a lingering illness, which she endured with pious resignation, was cut off in the 16th year of her age, to the heartfelt grief of her afflicted parents and family.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Clarissa Sharp, the lady of Captain James S. of the Bengal establishment, and the youngest daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, bart. of Richmond Hill.

At Tavistock, Miss Elizabeth Thorne, youngest sister of Joseph T. esq. of Portland house, Bristol.

At Exeter, William Potter, son of Joseph P. one of the lay-vicars of the cathedral, 21.

At Exminster, Mr. Henry Baker.

At Biddeford, Miss Harriet Hatherleigh,

third daughter of the late Mr. H. of that place, 25.

Mr. Josiah Elson, of Morchard Bishop, 74.

Thomas Berkley Troyte, esq. of Hunts-ham. His amiable manners and disposition render his loss truly severe to his relatives and friends, as well as to the poor, to whom he was ever a ready benefactor.

At the vicarage house, North Molton, the Rev. Charles Chilcott.

At Exeter, at a very advanced age, at her house in this city, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Granger, widow of the Rev. Mr. G. formerly rector of Sowton.

In his 16th year, Thomas Maquay, son of George M. esq. of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

#### CORNWALL.

At Penryn, Swann 163—Gell 151—Hobart 116—Hawkins 98.

*Died.* Aged 38, Mrs. Baron, the widow of J. B. esq. late of Tregaer-house, Cornwall.

At Falmouth, the lady of Lieut.-General Fuller.

At Burnt Cottage, near Lympton, in her 22d year, the lady of James Ogilby, esq.

The amiable and highly-respected lady of Vyel Vyvyan, esq. of Trelowarren. Her death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel in her chest.

#### WALES.

At Carmarthen, Vice Admiral Campbell 136—John Jones, esq. 143.

At Denbigh, Lord Kirkwall 99—Mr. Bid-dulph 97.

At Haverfordwest, Lord Kensington 220—Phillips 98.

At Boroughs of Tenby, &c. Owen 551—Allen 396.

At Boroughs of Cardigan, &c. Vaughan 155—Evans 142.

Upwards of 1200l. have been subscribed by some of the noblemen and gentlemen of North Wales, effectually to repair the injury which Mr. Madocks's embankment lately sustained, and we hope soon to announce its perfect completion.

The building at Swansea, intended for public rooms, is nearly completed; a liberal subscription having lately been entered into for that purpose.

A wretch, named Davies, 68 years old, who was employed on Mr. Madocks's embankment, went on the 9th to the house of a farmer, with whom he lodged, intending to rob it, while the family were reaping—Before he had completed his plunder, the daughter came home for the purpose of carrying provisions to the family in the field. Davies immediately seized the young woman, and with a pair of shears, stabbed her seven or eight times, and finally cut her throat with them. The girl not returning in due time, the brother was dispatched to ascertain the cause; he saw the murderer washing his face, and he escaped; but a cry being raised,

he was pursued by great numbers of the country people, and taken next day with the property upon him:—In addition to this horrid event, the uncle of the murdered girl, when searching after the villain, accidentally fell from a precipice, and was killed.

*Married.* At Llanbelig, James Harrison, esq. of Manchester, to Ellen, second daughter of Captain Robert Beaver, of Anglesea.

At Cardigan, E. H. Longcroft, esq. of the Pembroke Rifle Corps, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Bowen, esq. of Pantyderre.

Mr. S. S. Adam, of Brymbo, to Jane, third daughter of Ralph Manley, esq. of St. Martin's, Chester.

At Penmynydd, Mr. John Edwards, of Ty Gwyn, to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of Mr. J. L. of Rhydydelyn.

Mr. Thomas Llewelyn, of Laleston, to Miss Pendrill, daughter of Mr. P. of Ynis-kedwin.

At Llanspyddid, near Brecon, H. J. Price, esq. eldest son of Walter P. esq. of Glynllech, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Morgan, esq. of Grawen.

*Died.* At Llanina, Captain Edward Long-croft, R. N. 61.

Mr. Jones, of Llan, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. J. D. Griffiths, eldest son of Mr. B. G. of Penhendrlw.

Mr. Charles Jones, of Myfod, Montgome-ryshire, 33.

At New Grove Landinabo, Mrs. Hoskins, wife of the Rev. J. H. rector of that parish.

At Cale, Flintshire, Mrs. Jones, wife of Edward J. esq. 83.

Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Philip Eliott, M.D. of Swansea.

The Rev. J. Griffith, rector of Festiniog and Maentwrog, Merioneth.

In his 66th year, Mr. Edward Whitley, of Broncoed, Flintshire.

At Llandough Cottage, Glamorganshire, Mr. Charles Thomas, many years of Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

Miss Thomas, of Pante, Glamorganshire.

At Neasey, Richard Benjamin, esq.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. Meyrick, relict of O. P. M. of Bodorgan, esq. and M.P. for Anglesea.

At Aberystwith, on the 17th inst. T. Meredith, esq. of Knighton, 50.

At Newtown, Montgomeryshire, R. Ruffe, esq. of Broullan, 82.

At Llandovery, M. Pepper, esq. of Bigod.

The Rev. Job David, of Swansea.

At Carmarthen, Mr. David Rees, sen. deputy prothonotary for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, which situation he filled with strict integrity for upwards of forty years.

#### SCOTLAND.

A cast-iron bridge, on a new plan, has been made by Mr. Hasledine, at his foundry at Plaskynaston, for the purpose of being erected at



at Bonar Ferry, over the Dornock Frith, and will connect the counties of Ross and Sutherland. It is a single arch, 150 feet in span; the main ribs are three feet wide by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and the road-way is supported by them in lozenges. There is every reason to expect the work will be completed in about four months.

The old Parliament House, of Perth, was lately taken down to make room for a new house. The workmen, who were employed in digging a vault for the intended structure, discovered a large quantity of silver coins, about eighteen inches under the surface of the street. They were in a state of oxydation, and many of them adhering together in a lump. They seem to be chiefly English and Scotch pennies of the thirteenth century. Among them is a coin of John Baliol.

A beautiful and commodious boat has just been finished, constructed to go by wind, power, and steam, for carrying passengers on the Clyde between Glasgow, Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Gourock. It lately arrived at the Broomielaw, in three hours and a half, from Port Glasgow.

## IRELAND.

At Tipperary, Colonel Bagwell 116—General Mathew 99—Mr. Prittie 58.

A pond was drained lately for manure at the seat of M. Talbot, of Castle Talbot, esq. county of Wexford; when upwards of 50,000 brace of tench were taken, the produce of a few hundreds placed there some years back.

The laying of the foundation stone of the New Parish Chapel of Moira, lately took place. The Marquis of Downshire performed the ceremony. The first stone having been laid by his lordship, a second stone was raised, by the united hands of the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian clergy present, and laid on the former.

*Died.*] At Pormonola, near Waterford, John Delahunt, M.D. aged 100.

At Dalmarnock, aged 96, Angus Stuart. He drew his sword for Prince Charles the Pretender, on the memorable fields of Prestonpans, Falkirk, and Culloden. Enraged at the conduct of the French during that rebellion, he enlisted in the 42d regiment to be revenged on them, and fought gallantly on the plains of Quebec. He was afterwards in the 78th regiment; and, being pensioned for his bravery, passed many a day very happily after he had fought away his wrath upon the French. He was a little man, very stout and active, and excelled at the sword.

## REPORT OF DISEASES.

*In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of September, to the 25th of October, 1812.*

CATARRHUS .....	3	Asthénia .....	8
Variola .....	2	Paralysis .....	2
Rubeola .....	1	Cephalalgia .....	2
Dentitio .....	1	Vertigo .....	1
Febris .....	3	Hysteria .....	1
Peripneumonia .....	2	Leucorrhœa .....	1
Phrenitis .....	1	Menorrhagia .....	1
Mania .....	1	Amenorrhœa .....	1
Rheumatismus Acutus .....	1	Ascarides .....	1
— Arthriticus .....	2	Tœnia .....	1
— Chronicus .....	6	Abdomen Tumidum .....	1
Lumbago .....	2	Dyspepsia .....	5
Tussis et Dyspnœa .....	26	Colica Pictonum .....	1
— et Hæmoptœ .....	4	Enterodynia .....	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	5	Gastrodynia .....	4

The weather during the period of this Report has been remarkably wet, and for the most part cool. The quantity of rain nearly four inches; the range of the barometer low. The prevailing wind westerly. On the 29th of September and the 1st of October thunder. Complaints in the bowels have much abated; those of the chest have increased. Several infants have been affected with severe cough and fever; and small-pox has appeared amongst the lower classes of society in various parts of London and Westminster. About thirty have died weekly of this complaint during the autumn. Yet it is consoling to observe, that this fatality is chiefly amongst people who have resisted the practice of vaccination, which is gradually advancing, in spite of the efforts of its opponents and the management of its supporters. In a free country, the poor (and their attachment to their children is as strong and warm as in more polished life,) are jealous of that charity which is forced upon them, and doubt the intentions of those who would compel them to abandon long continued practices, and, as in the case of vaccination, adopt an innovation which their prejudices represent in disgusting images. But, when they witness its success in the higher ranks, and their feelings are not offended by the supposition of compulsion, they listen to reason, and, while they have an option, cheerfully acquiesce. Thus we find the reluctance which once existed against entering a hospital

a hospital is obviated, and the public dispensaries which formerly were regarded with distrust and aversion, are now crowded with patients, eagerly seeking for admission;—time and experience have unfolded the benefits that are derived from them.

If a mother is hesitating about having her child vaccinated, the reply, now so frequent, of the practitioner, "Why, mudam, I have vaccinated my own," is decisive and satisfactory. Had the renowned Catherine attempted to introduce small-pox inoculation into her vast dominions by beginning with the boors, not all her guards would have sufficed to enforce the imperial mandate. She first caused herself to be inoculated, which at that period was no ordinary effort of heroism, and the princes and nobles of her empire instantly vied with each other in submitting to the then new and fearful operation.

From the very few exceptions which all the exertions of interested or prejudiced individuals have with unremitting vigilance been able to detect and bring to light, the harmlessness of vaccine inoculation in its consequences, and its security from subsequent small-pox, may be considered as firmly established, but there are always persons to be found who,

"Spots in the sun with feign'd acuteness see."

Leicester-Square, October 27, 1812.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M. D.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is a painful task, month after month, to record the accumulating evils of that deplorable policy, the continuance of which has nearly annihilated the commerce of these once flourishing isles. How often and how haughtily did the *financial juggler Pitt* boast, that his measures "*would secure to Britain the commerce of all the world.*" The lying prophet is no more—but the dreadfully calamitous effects of his delusions and corruptions are daily developing themselves in scenes of the deepest gloom and misery in our starving manufacturers, ruined merchants, and their weeping families, warehouses choaked with unsaleable commodities, ships with brooms at their mast head, and quiet unfrequented quays! The last hope of the country, the Russian and Baltic trades, has been destroyed by the French invasion, and the probable future ascendancy of French influence in the North of Europe. In short, except in beggared Spain and Portugal, in Sicily, on the coasts of Barbary, and some parts of Turkey, instead of enjoying the commerce of all the world, we are now without any outlets for the produce of our colonies; and the monopoly of the East and the West, and the dominion of the seas, has ceased to be beneficial to us!

Nor is this all—the medium of universal intercourse, the precious metals, have almost wholly disappeared from among us. The bank issues its alloyed tokens; but it is fated never to see their return—tens of thousands follow tens of thousands in 3s. and 1s. 6d. pieces, without meeting the public wants, which neither bank nor bankers ever receive back again! Of course they either find their way into hoards, or are melted to pay that balance which arises against us in the licensed trade, carried on under the *patronage* of our public enemy, contrary to our Navigation Act, and to all our ancient and sound rules of national policy!

In such a state of things it is not surprising that confidence which stood in the place of wealth is destroyed—that every day produces frightful bankruptcies—and that the ancient spirit of a British merchant is no more!

Our only consolation is the hope that the people at large, seeing the folly, and feeling the miseries of such a system, will generally and earnestly petition for peace, in opposition to the spirit of a malignant and desperate party, which delights in war and in a world in flames!—In such a situation all that remains of good sense, virtue, and independence, in the country, ought forthwith to be exerted; or, as a commercial, and consequently as a great and powerful, people, we shall speedily be undone!

By the evidence given before the Houses of Parliament, with reference to the Orders in Council, which so boldly anticipated and provoked an American war, it appears that the hosiery trade at Leicester employs about 20 or 21,000 hands, and that full one-sixth of the whole is for the American market; and that the proportion of the home trade to the foreign trade is full half.

At Rochdale, in Lancashire, the flannel manufacture is carried on in separate houses, in the country as well as the town. It employs women and children, and the largest manufacturer makes in one week more than 600 pieces; two-fifths of the whole goes to America, the remaining three-fifths are for the home market.—It appeared also that the poor manufacturers eat oatmeal generally made into oat-cake; and that the food besides oat bread is potatoes. That at eight or ten years of age children begin to wind, and earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week; and from ten to twelve years of age they begin to weave, and earn 4s. to 5s. That children employed in spinning get 5s. or 6s. a week, as early as ten years of age; that the females earn from sixteen to twenty shillings as spinners, and warpers get from fourteen to eighteen shillings.



The following table exhibits the state of the trade to British America in 1810 :

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
The number of ships, with their tonnage, employed in the trade of Canada, 1810	661	148,898
Ditto, Nova Scotia, in ditto	328	42,212
Ditto, Cape Breton, in ditto	7	943
Ditto, Prince Edward's Island, in ditto	32	5,917
Ditto, Newfoundland, in ditto	495	61,543
Total number of ships, with their tonnage, employed in the trade of the British North American Colonies, in 1810	1933	342,213

The following is the quantity of tea put up to sale every three months at the India House, including private trade :

	<i>lbs.</i>
Ten, Bohea	300,000
Congou and Campoi	4,500,000
Souchong and Pekoe	
Singlo and Twankey	850,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
Hyson	250,000
	6,000,000

So that we consume 24 millions of lbs. per annum.

The products of the RUSSIAN MINES are,

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Roubles. Copecks.</i>	<i>per. poud</i>	<i>Value in Roubles.</i>
Gold	40	15,000	—	600,000
Silver	1,300	1,000	—	1,300,000
Lead	50,000	4	—	400,000
Copper	185,000	20	—	7,000,000
Iron	8,000,000	4,80	—	14,000,000
Total	8,236,340			Total 20,400,000

The cloth manufactories of RUSSIA, according to the report of 1804, were 1553 in number, containing 2428 looms ; and employing 28,689 hands of both sexes. The quantity of cloth manufactured that year only for the army, was 1,806,632 arshins, or about 1,405,158 English yards.

The leather manufactories were 850 in number, which, besides domestic consumption, exported in the year 1804 to the value of 1,786,871 roubles ; as well as the linen manufactories, 285 in number, employing 23,711 hands.

The manufactory of arms in Tula, from 1770 to 1780, produced upwards of 162,500 muskets, and 63,000 pair of pistols, besides the correspondent number of swords, sabres, and other arms, at the low rate of 4 roubles per musket, and the rest in proportion.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—London Dock stock shares fetch 105l. per cent.—West India ditto, 149l. ditto.—East London ditto, 75l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 40l. ditto.—Grand Junction Canal 206l. ditto.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 29th were 58½, the 5 per cents. 90½, and the omnium at 5½ premium.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE flattering accounts of the past two months are by no means fully confirmed. Wheat harvest has been protracted, and extremely tedious, in the distant counties, the farmers being obliged to wait an unusual length of time for the grain to ripen, which, in the interior, has taken considerable damage from wet. This unfavourable circumstance will add to the stock of unsound and light corn. The last year's stock is literally exhausted in all quarters, and markets, in consequence, have continued to rise for several weeks. The early speculators who hurried their wheat to market, to the great deterioration of its quality, have failed generally in their object, as the subsequent rise in prices has proved. The favourable opinion of the potatoe crop has not been realized ; they yield but indifferently, probably in the proportion of a defect of one fourth of the acreable quantity of last year. In the meantime, certain ill-informed newspapers teem with the usual deplorable nonsense about monopoly, forestalling, and hoarding farmers and dealers ! Nonsense, which serves the unfortunate purpose of keeping the real causes of scarcity in the back ground, and of inflaming the populace against persons equally innocent with themselves, of any offence in the case. There can be no remedy, but annual importation, or the general inclosure of our own wastes.

Pease will be scarce and dear, nor will beans be generally found a plentiful crop. Oats will be kept up in price by the demand for exportation. Clover and turnip seed a good crop. Turnips good, and grass in great plenty. Wheat sowing backward, in proportion with the harvest; but the lands of late have worked well. Fruit generally deficient.

Stocks of cattle and sheep in the country abundant, and proportioned to the great quantities of keep. Markets well supplied at decreasing prices, according to the season. Fat pigs and milch cows scarce and dear. Middling horses lower in price.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s.—Mutton ditto.—Veal 5s. to 7s. 6d.—Lamb 6s. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 5s. to 8s. 6d.—Bacon 8s.—Irish ditto 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Skins 20s. to 35s.—Fat 5s. 8d.—Oil Cake 16l. 16s. per thousand.—Potatoes 5l. to 6l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 98s. to 145s.—Barley 54s. to 63s.—Oats 48s. to 56s. 59s.—The quartern loaf 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. per load.—Clover 7l. to 8l.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 14s.

Middlesex, October 27, 1812.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September, 1812, to the 24th of October, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

#### Barometer.

Highest, 29°·78 Sept. 26. Wind S.E.  
Lowest, 28°·25 Oct. 19. — W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 52-hundredths of an inch. } On the 26th ult. the mercury was at 29·70, and on the following day at the same hour it was no higher than 29·18.

#### Thermometer.

Highest, 65°. Sept. 27. Wind S.E.  
Lowest, 40°. Oct. 24. — W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 15°. } On the 1st of Oct. in the morning, the mercury was at 57°, and at the same hour on the second it was only at 42°.

The quantity of rain that has fallen since the last Report of it is equal to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer for the month is equal to 52·616, and of the barometer 29·244. There has been much rain, as might be expected, from the depressed state of the mercury in the barometer. Frequently in this country the month of October is dry, clear, and remarkably pleasant, but it has been the reverse of this during the present month: we cannot reckon more than five or six very brilliant days, but rain has fallen, and sometimes in large quantities, on at least fifteen or sixteen days, and of the others several have been foggy and gloomy, more like the dark days of November or December than those of October. The wind has blown chiefly from the west.

Highbate.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We thank PATRIOT for his suggestions. He will perceive that Mr. BARROW has anticipated one of them.

A paragraph in the Varieties will answer the inquiry of AMICUS relative to the proportionate sale of periodical works. In our next we hope to be able to state the sale of the London Newspapers.

We invite Lists of the Book Societies established in every County, with their Commercial Returns, and the names of their Chairmen and Secretary.

The Journal in Italy,—O. J. N.—and many other accepted Articles, are unavoidably deferred.

INQUISITOR is informed that back Numbers may still be had to complete sets.

The Letter relative to an error of W. N. in his Account of the Foundling Hospital, shall appear in our next. In the interim, we express our private opinion that no public charity is or can be conducted with more purity and rectitude.

Our Irish Friends are respectfully informed that we have appointed Mr. M'KEENE, of Dublin, our Agent, for the Sale and Circulation of this Magazine in Ireland.

ERRATA in Mr. DE LUC's paper in our last.—Page 415, col. i. l. 14, "in consequence of the strata" read "in consequence of the catastrophes of the strata;" col. ii. l. 3, "sides" read "tides;" l. 8, "they" read "these;" l. 29, "sides" read "tides."

In the Essay with the signature of Symplex, in col. ii. p. 18, line 25th from top, read "whole" in place of "while".—In line 33, read "concussion" instead of "contact."